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N SALES. UTTERS & CO. EGULAR TRADE SALE. 26, at 9:30 o'clock, 18 & 129 Wabash-av., INCY DRY GOODS.

onable Clothing. Caps, Furs,

Without Reserve. TURE.

Chamber Suits, French Plate Mirrors, -3 Octave Piano, Gas ers, &c., &c., SUTTERS. st Adams-st., ov. and Throop-st., Oct. 27, at 10 o'clk.

Thursday, 29th.
TERS & CO., Auctioneers.
SALE OF STATUARY,

ital Goods, Clocks and Bronzes, o & Co., of Florence, Italy, AT AUCTION, d AFTERNOON, Oct. 27. WM. A.BUTTERS & CO. T s Saturday Sale.

IANOS, ETC. AND COOK STOVES, RE GOODS, ak a. m., at their sales MEROY & CO., KLY AUCTION SALE, 7, at 9:30 a. m. LOR SUITS.

er Sets. STOVES, of all kinds L BLANKETS, etc., etc., etc. SON, POMEROY & CO.

RE & CO., ash-sv.

9:30 o'clock, 12 cratet
ts; 6'casks Yellow and
stock of imported Yases,
et Sets. Bottles; new and
Bedsteads, Ice-Chest,
ts, hair-Mattresses, Bule-Top Tables, Lounges,
ay Chairs, Wainnt Chairs
ts, Dressing-Cases, Officets, Olicloths, Stoves.
& CO., Auctioneers. O., Auctioneers.

TAL SALE OF GLIGEE SHIRTS will be

MARA & CO. and SHOES at AUCTION

Ct. 26, at 9% o'clock. TOVE BOARD.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

BEPRESENTATIVE.

TO MANUFACTURERS

ufacturer of goods favorably known dictate his own terms, and com mission merchants are willing to become active and willing agents in his interest, instead of

and willing agents in as interest, instead of obstacles to his success.

Goods that bear a trademark are sold on their merits, and the business independence acquired by making the trademark known to the consumer is worth something commercially as well as in a sense of personal satisfaction in having something to sell which is popular with the consumer.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.

CHICAGO CARPET COMPANY, Old stand of ALLEN, MACKEY & Co.,

ALTIMORE FIREPLACE HEATERS-(Bramhall, Deane & Co.)
B. E. GIVAUDAN,
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OIL PAINTINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, AND IMPORTERS OF WORKS OF ART-M. O'BRIEN, 208 Wabash-av.

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CLALTY-A. H. ANDREWS & Co., 211 and 218 Wabash-av., Chicago.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK Co., 147 Dearborn-st. SCALES-

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BURLEY & TYRRELL, 83 and 85 State-st. Travelers' Guide.

SHERMAN HOUSE-Rates reduced to \$3 per day for all room bove parlor floor without baths. A. HULBERT, Proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL— Cor. Clark and Jackson-sts., JOHN B. DRAKE & Co., Proprietors.

BREVOORT HOUSE (European plan)—
Madison-st., between Clark and LaSalle,
H. M. THOMPSON, Proprietor. The cards will appear daily in first column first page in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

Price of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chi-cago Railway Co., Lilinois Division, Chicago, Oct, 26, 1876. NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway Company, Illinois Div.:

Tou are hereby notified that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the above-named Company adopted Oct. 25, 1876, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimere, Pittsburrh & Chicago Railway Company, Illinois Division, is hereby called to be held on Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1876, at half-past 2 o'clock p. m., at the public office of the Company, No. 83 South Diark-st., Chicago, Cook County, Ill., to consider and rote upon the question of changing the name of the Company to "Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Callroad Company," in accordance with the statute of the State of Illinois in such cases made and swided W. C. QUINCY.

JOHN TYRRELL, Directors of the Balt timere, WILLIAM KEYSER, GEO. R. WENNIS, Company, Illinois Division.

OLD TYPE.

FOR SALE

A QUANTITY OF

OLD TYPE.

APPLY AT

The Counting Room of This Office.

DENTISTRY.

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PAGE'S "CORONA" RANGE.

INSURANCE.

3 and 4 Bryan Block,

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LONDON, A. D. 1720. Assets (Gold)......\$1,4503,034

HOME INSURANCE CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

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BOYLSTON M. INSURANCE COMPANY. BOSTON. \$1,481,918 NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The cheapest and most readable of the high-

A PPLETONS' JOURNAL. A Monthly Maga zine. 25 cents per Number; \$3 per Annum "The articles are short, bright, discriminating and full of life."—CHIOAGO ADVANCE.

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A PPLETONS' JOURNAL. A Monthly Maga-zine. 25 cents per Number; 33 per Annum.

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"Numbers among its contributors some of the most brilliant names known to magazine literature."—CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

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A PPLETONS' JOURNAL. Variety, freehness, sparkle, entertainment, life,—a brilliant panorama of the times. 25 cents per Number; \$3 per Annum.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York. RELIGIOUS.

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Gospel Meeting Each Evening This Week, Except Saturday, at O'Clock in the

GREAT TABERNACLE Monroe and Franklin-sts. Mr. MOODY will preach and Mr. SANKEY willing, assisted by the Tabernacle Choir.

sing, assisted by the Tabernacle Choir.

No Tickets required.

Noonday Meetings at FARWELL HALL daily at
12 o'clock to 1 o'clock, conducted by Mesers.

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TO BENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT

INTHE INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW. Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING CAMPAIGN GOODS.

THE CENTENNIAL TORCH Patented August 1, 1876. AN ENTIRE NEVELTY. The ONLY TORCH WITH EXTRA ATTACHMENT for FLASH

Will burn steadily for six hours, and allow 200
flashes. One hundred of these torches will make
more display than 500 of any other.

Manufactured and for sale by the
SHALER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 4 Murray-St., New York City.

WINTER RESORTS. THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS, Now open. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full nnformation apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway. New York. OIL TANKS.

> OIL TANKS AND SHIPPING CAMS,
> 47 & 40 West Lake Super.
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> 67 1930 FOR OFFICAGO. STOVE BOARD.

PAGE'S "TILE" STOVE BOARD.

CARPETS, &c. EXTRAORDINARY

AND UNUSUAL BARGAINS

NOTE THESE PRICES! 200 pieces Ingrain Carpets, choice patterns, at 35c up.

250 pieces Tapestry Brussels in new designs, from 95c upwards. 250 pes Body Brussels from \$1.35 and upwards, very cheap.

OIL CLOTHS MATTINGS RUGS. MATS, &C.

At equally Low Prices. Being determined to reduce our immense stock, we are prepared to offer Lower Prices than any house in this city.

121 & 123 State-st.

PINANCIAL. THE

M., F. & M. Savings Bank.

No. 75 South Clark-st., Chicago. COMMENCED BUSINESS 1862. Perfect Security and Liberal Interest. The investment certificates of this bank are secared on improved real estate, the securities being in special trust. The certificates bear interest, payable in quarterly installments, at the rate of 7.3-10 per cent per annum. They are more secure than a direct mortgage loan, and much more available. They may be obtained personally or through the mails, in sums of \$1.00 or multiples thereof, at this bank. Interest paid as usual on savings-book accounts.

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

7 PER CENT.

EIGHT PER CENT-\$250.000

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE wards made at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY,

MONEY AT LOW RATES

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS ELGIN AND WALTHAM

WATCHES ALSO FINE IMPORTED WATCHES
OF STANDARD MAKERS,
SOLID COLD JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, &c., BANKRUPT SALE Cor. of Lake and Clark-sts. Every article Warranted.

THE CANADA

Fur Manufacturing Co. Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin, Is the only establishment where you can find the largest stock of Furs in

endless variety, and of best work-manship, at manufacturer's prices. Any article can be made to order BEAK & BUCHER

PAPER OIL CLOTH. PAPER OIL CLOTH

At 25 cents a yard, for sale by BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL 164 LAKE-ST. HANDLIN & PARSONS, 331 West Madison-st RUDOLPH PERL, 348 Milwankee-av. JNO. SANDBERG, 362 Division-st. R. F. PITCH, 176 Twenty-second-st. GENERAL NOTICES.

Storage Notice.

On all Rejected Grain received in store by m on and after this date, extra storage after the first twenty days will be charged at the rate of one-half cent per bushel for each addition at ten days or part of same.

MUNGER, WHEELER & CO., YINGENT & CO., ARMOUR, DOLE & CO., FLINT, THOMPSON & CO., J. & E. BUCKINGHAM.

Chicago, Oct. 25, 1876.

Will open Monday, Oct. 30, 1876. D. S. WENTWORTH, Principal

HATS AND FURS. HEATER.

SULLIVAN.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876.

The Jury Make Their Last Appearance in Court.

And Declare to the Judge They Cannot Agree. They Stand Eleven to

One-Remarks to the

Persistent Juror.

Application for Bail by Defendant's Coun-

Some Sharp Sparring Between the Prosecution and Judge McAllister.

The Court Positively Asserts that Sullivan Is Not Guilty of Murder. And Allows Him His Liberty in

Bail of Eight Thousand Dollars.

Public Sentiment Solid Against the Judge and His Rulings.

A Numerously-Signed Peti-

tion Requesting Him

to Resign. The Judge Intimates Any One Presenting

It Will Be in Contempt.

Explains and Defends His Position and His Rulings,

And Expresses a Rather Poor Opinion of the Board of Trade. Turor Berry Tells How He Was

ceration. The "Staats-Zeitung" Demands Mofrom Correspondents.

Abused During His Incar-

DISAGREED. ONE TO ELEVEN.

The culmination was reached yesterday. It was generally understood or supposed that the ury would be discharged, but whether they was a constant that a variety was a constant that a variety. jury would be discharged, but whether they would find a verdict was a question that excited much interest, and attracted a large number of people. There was, however, a notable falling off in the attendance, especially of ladies, not over fifty being present. The crowd outside the ar was of the same character as on the previous days, and the more partisan could not restrain a manifestation of their sympathies. Those on the rear edge stood on the backs of benches as before, determined to see. Neither Mrs. Hanbefore, determined to see. Neither Mrs. Hanford nor Mrs. Sullivan was present. The former
had no currosity to gratify, and the latter was
said to be still suffering from nervous prostration. At one minute past 10, Judge McAllister
took his seat, and the crier opened the
Court in the prescribed form. A hush fell
upon the assemblage. The jury came in headed by a bailiff. Great lumps went up and down
in

SULLIVAN'S TEROAT

as he contemplated them. He turned a shade paler, and there was an anxious yet confident, look in his eyes as they wandered from face to face of the tyelve. When the jury took their seats every glance was directed toward them. They were stolid, and, with the exception of the foreman, indifferent, having little regard for the crowd, and eager only to shake off all reminiscences of the weary trial, and the long days and nights of duress. The formality of calling their names seemed to consume more time than usual, but, when it was finished.

The Court said: Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed on a verdict?

Foreman Mathews arose, and, turning to the Judge, replied,

"WE HAVE NOT."

Many Ah's of astonishment and disappointment went up from the spectators, but they died away in an instant.

The Court—Is there any prospect of an agreement?

Foreman Mathews—There is none.

ment?
Foreman Mathews—There is none.
The last word was uttered with emphasis, and the buse which greeted it was composed of a sigh of relief and a breath of indignation. Twoor three people clapped their hands once, and several others began to hiss, but neither the appliance nor the hisses lasted five seconds.
The Court (after considering a moment)—I do not think it is my duty to keep this jury together any longer.

prospect of release, and half a dozen smised their satisfaction.

Mr. Reed—I think they ought to be discharged. They certainly have had time enough to decide the case, and they have tried to decide it.

The Court—They have been kept out a great length of time.

He thought for a few moments and added, "Gentlemen, you are discharged."

Then the jury arose and left their box. It is doubtful if there were any happier men in Chicago at that moment than they. While Wednesday night was passed more comfortably than the preceding evening, and they had had "a good breakfast," they were almost fagged out and thoroughly dignated—eleven at the "stuborsness" of one who had kept them out thirty-six hours, and the one at the contumaciousness of the eleven whom he doubtless thought were eleven of the most "opinionated" men in the world.

THE DISAPPOINTMENT

the contract of the contract o

BAILED OUT.

argument be set domine will mutually examine

ANOTHER LIVELY SESSION.

The doors of the Criminal Court room were thrown open shortly after 1 o'clock, and the loungers who had patiently sat and watched the case from the inception of the trial, gradually came in and quietly resumed their seats. There was very little struggling for places of vantage. The gallery at either end was not more than two-thirds full, while not to exceed 200 people were congregated on the main floor. About a dozen or fifteen ladies, divided into little groups, sat within the charmed circle devoted to members of the Bar and the representatives of the press. Sheriff Agnew, Harvey Merrill, and three or four of the Court officials, moved around, exchanging a word here and there with friends whom they saw in the audience. Tom Barrett, the Clerk of the Court, sat in his official chair, quiet and of the Court, sat in his official chair, quiet and solemn. About 2 o'clock State's Attorney Reed came in, accompanied by Mr. Van Arman, the associate counsel for the prosecution. The two inclined their heads closely together, and indulged in an absorbing tete-a-tete for several minutes, in which they agreed upon their programme for the afternoon's work. The sharp, clear-cut features of the State's Attorneyllooked sharper than usual, and it was guite apparent gramme for the afternoon's work. The sharp, clear-cut features of the State's Attorney-looked sharper than usual, and it was quite apparent that a great load was resting on him. He associate was a trifle paler than usual, but he betrayed no nervousness whatever. Messrs. Moran and Swett were occupied with several legal volumes, mostly Wheeler's Criminal Prackee, the pages of which they rapidly scanned and marked with little scraps of paper, for future reference. At 2:10 o'clock Judge McAllister entered the court-room, and, with measured step, marched up to the judicial bench, immediately under the canopy surmounted by the efflgy of Justice with her evenly-balanced scales. The curtain covering the window immediately behind the Judge's seat was thrown back, allowing the entrance of a flood of yellow light, in which nothing of the Judge's face could be seen except its almost circular contour. Whatever emotions the wearer of the ermine was laboring under could not be detected. The strong light veiled his features from the most penetrating eye, and to all the spectators he seemed to be a statue from whose face and features all expression had been eliminated.

Atter the Judge had taken his seat the buzz of conversation, which had been going on for nearly an hour, stopped with the suddenness of a flash of lightning, and the slience became painful. The andlence looked at the lawyers, at the Court, and at each other, wondering what would be done. Presently a folce was heard the sound of approaching footsteps. In a moment the prisoner, attended by W. W. O'Brien, one of his counsel, entered within the full view of the audience. He was less pale than usual; his eye was brighter, and though his demeanor was quict, and impressive, it was evident that he expected good news, and a temporary release from the confinement in which he had been placed on that anjust eviding when he sent the soul of Francis Hahford unannounced to the bar of God. Sullivan took his seat, a little in front of the reporters' table, facing the Court. Almo

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

that this is undus,

INDECENT, AND EXTRAORDINARY HASTE.

It cannot bescened but that your Honor adjourned this Court until to-morrow [Friday] morning at 10 o'clock, and that we all dispersed and left. I started on my way home sick and worn out, and went into the Palmer House to see a friend, and there I met Mr. Moran, one of the counsel, and he said to me then that he was requested to notify me to be here this afternoon at 2 o'clock. I said to him, "There is no court at 2 o'clock, it adjourned until to-morrow morning." And he then announced to me that your Honor had been pursued and brought back—requested to come back—and had revoked and changed the order. With what diligence I possessed, I hastled around and found Col. Van Arman, and requested him to come here. Now, a decision by your Honor that this defendant is entitled to bail, is what? It is a decision that the proof "is not evident or the presumption great." It is a decision of the case. This case, of course, must be submitted to another jury, and a decision by your Honor that he can be admitted to ball is a decision—is a statement that the proof "is not evident and the presumption is not great" in the case. As my associate has said, unless your Honor's mind is in a condition which can be changed by this admission—Mr. Van Arman here whispered something to Mr. Reed.

The State's Attorney continued: We want to know whether the mind of the Judge is so radically made up that it cannot be changed by this admission—thonor ought not to admit this man to ball; and if your Honor's mind is in a condition that it is a condition which can be changed by this admission—thon ought not to admit this man to ball; and if your Honor's mind is in a condition that it may be changed, I submit that we desire to be heard, because we represent the people and their interests. But if your Honor's mind is in a condition that it may be changed, I submit that we desire to be heard, because we represent the people and their interests. But if your Honor's mind is in a condition that it ion.
The Court—I think, if this was an ordinary case, without any

and excitement, there would be no objection to admitting to bail. It is the ordinary practice, and has been done hundreds of times.

Mr. Reed—I desire to say, then, I cannot answer for that. I can only say, since I have had the management of prosecutions here, which has been continuously since 1862, that such a case as this, and such circumstances, has never arisen in this county, so that I don't know anything about the practice. The Court—I know of just such cases as this.

Mr. Reed—In this county?

The Court—There have been no just such cases as this, but there have been cases where in a trial for murder the jury failed to agree, and the defendant was then admitted to bail.

Mr. Reed—"And then admitted to bail." In this county, since 1862? what then admitted to bail. "In this county, since 1862?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Reed—I beg your Honor to suggest to me the case since 1862. I beg to be referred to the case. I may have slept for months or years, but I do not remember any such case.

The Court—I guess I can hunt up some.

Mr. Reed—There has never been any to my knowledge since 1863. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Swett—I know, without any doubt, that such was Judge Davis' practice. He was upon the Bench in the Eighth Judicial Circuit from 1849 to 1862, and his invariable practice was thus: If a man were indicted for murder, and taken before him upon haboas corpus, he did not release him upon bail if the evidence showed that there probably might be a conviction of murder; but if upon an indictment for murder the jury falled to agree, then he held, as a matter of course, the party was entitled to bail, and I am clear in the knowledge that that practice was substantially universal while he was upon the Bench in that Circuit. Beyond that, while I have known of cases ontside of the State, I have no intimate knowledge of the practice.

Mr. Van Arman—I do not recognize any sach rule; I never heard of such a rule. I have tried some murder cases in my day—quite a number of them, on one side or the other, and if there is such a rule up to this hour I have remained in the most profound ignorance of it.

The Court—There is no fixed rule about it; everything depends upon the Constitution.

Mr. Van Arman—I recognize this as the rule of law on that subject, plainly indicated in the Constitution, and that is all the rule I know anything about; and that is, that the Constitution has vested in the presiding Judge the power and responsibility in each case where he is applied to, to allow bail or reject it, according to his conviction as to the character of the offense. I know of no other rule on the aubject whatever, except that laid down in the Constitution.

he day.

Immediately after the signing of the bonds, Sul-wan, escorted by Mr. Moran, left the court-room and proceeded down-stairs to the front entrance of the building, through which they passed out into the street, and thence by the affey to the jail, there Sullivan remained a few minutes in athering up the few toilet articles with thich his cell had been ornamented. He enen put on his overcoat and departed for his resience, No. 378 Oak street. A crowd of people ongregated in front of the building to take a look him as he emerged, but his departure was so let that very few saw him. The crowd lingered little while, and then slowly dispersed.

at this as he emerged, but his departure was so quiet that very few saw him. The crowd lingered a little while, and then slowly dispersed.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

THE JUDGE'S COURSE CONDEMNED.

The rulings of Judge McAllister and the result of the Sullivan trial have caused a great deal of feeling both against the homicide and the Court. Yesterday the general diagust was apparent both on the street and in the counting-room, that no one, unleas he were dear, dumb, and blind, and without humon feeling, could have avoided noticing it. Lawyers, especially, seemed indignant. "Why, for the life of me," said a prominent attorney to a Tribunz reporter, "I can't see how McAllister can act so. He is an honest man, a capable lawyer, and I cannot, for the life of me, seehow he can so deliberately rule against all common law, and, if not that, at least against the interests of all protection of public law and morals. The thing is a mystery to me,—I can't make it out. And then there is Leonard Swett. I have nothing to say against him here between the counting to say against him here the counting to say against him there is Leonard Swett. I have nothing to say against him here the counting to say against him here the counting to say against him here the counting to say against him here there is Leonard Swett. I have nothing to say against him here there is Leonard Swett. I have nothing to say against him here there is Leonard Swett. I have nothing to say against him here there is Leonard Swett. I have nothing to say against him here there is Leonard Swett. I have nothing to say against him here there is Leonard Swett. I have nothing to say against him here there is Leonard Swett. I have nothing to say against him here the content in the counting the count of the Circuit Count of Cook County, Irrespective of political or of th common law, and, if not that, at least against the interests of all protection of public law and morals. The thing is a mystery to me.—I can't make it out. And then there is Leonard Swett. I have nothing to say agethet him, but he should not associate himself with O'Bries in the defense of a criminal. Sweet is too good a man for that. The trouble could have opinion. I can't see how Swett did a few days ago, death an affidavit as not did a few days ago, death an affidavit as not did a few days ago, death an affidavit as not did a few days ago, death an affidavit as not did a few days ago, death an affidavit as not did a few days ago, death an affidavit as not been result and when the count for his have no reason in which to excount for his have no reason in which to excount for his have no reason in which to excount for his have no reason in which to choose the Judges who shall try him, as in this case, and the law should be changed sufficiently to protect the public."

Any Capat. Owner Lawyens well be protected the same opinion in amp profession expressed the same opinion in amp profession expressed the same opinion in amp profession expressed the same opinion in any profession expressed the same opinion may be a subject to the same opinion in any profession expressed the same opinion may be a subject to the same opinion in any profession expressed the same opinion may be a subject to the sa

"Yea," another said, "I could see from the start that Judge McAllister would not do what was right. He is

IN SYMPATHY WITH CHIMINALS,
and they have full control of him. My opinion is, that his rulings and decisions will have a tendency protection."

"Why," said still another, "we have no show in this country any more at all. The criminals rule. Murder is no crime. I don't know anything capital the public, if not against the public, if not against have an order.

Another said that "Judge McAllister has shown himself a cheap, self-styled demangone. In reading the reports in the papers of the trial I couldn't lell whether Swett, O'Brien, Moran, or Judge MeAllister were the defendant's lawyers. For my part, I think McAllister did more for Sallivan than his lawyers could possibly have done."

Another gentleman said: "We ought to call a public meeting to PROTEST AGAINST THE HIGH-HAMPED OUTRAGE upon justice committed by Judge McAllister. It is insinitely worse than Barnard in New York in the days of the Tammany Ring. Then there was money at slake. But here this Judge is working right into the hands of the criminal classes. He is a pure man,—you cannot buy him with money. But he has stooped to the level of a low demagogue, and united his interests with criminals, whom he now, in his officer. E. D. Wheeler, E. A. Beach, E. A. Hammill,

articles for the newspapers, your Honor, if any man says I have written an article for a paper or got another man to do it, he lies.

Mr. Reed—I second that statement, as far as I myself am concerned.

Mr. Van Arman—I never wrote an article for a newspaper since I have been in the city, or procured anylody else to do so. Whatever quarrels I have, light or small, I deal with the men I have to contend with.

The Court—It will be a sad day for this city, or any other community, when it shall so happen that the excitement of the hour shall control the courts of justice in the exercise of their duty.

Mr. Van Arman—That is just what we feared all through this case. Whatever excitement than been on the other side.

Mr. Swett—No, it has been divided.

The Court—Whatever there has been on both sides.

Mr. Van Arman—I have not seen any except from the crowd of rowdies that were wridently brought here for the purpose.

Mr. O'Brien—That is a lie.

The Court—That is a lie.

The Court—That is a lie.

Mr. Van Arman—I have not seen any except from the crowd of rowdies that were wridently brought here for the purpose.

Mr. Van Arman—I have not seen any except from the crowd of rowdies that were wridently brought here for the purpose.

Mr. C'Brien—That is a lie.

The Court—Mr. Reed was applanded by bullies of the largering and the petition, copies of that given below, will be circulated among own citizens to day.

A mamber of one of the largering house from the crowd of rowdies that were wridently brought here for the purpose.

Mr. C'Brien—That is a lie.

The Court—That is a lie.

The Court—Mr. Reed was applanded by bullies in the suddence, who called him by name and told. C. Dickinson,
N. E. Whitney,
J. A. Petite,
D. Leonard,
George C.

Mr. Van Arran.—I wave not seen any except from the crowd of rowdes that were wridently rought here for the purpose.

The Court.—Mr. Heed was applieded by ballies in the andience, who called thin by anne and tool will be the seen hisses the seen his performance of its duty.

And Arran.—I wave the seen in the performance of its duty.

And Arran.—And the Court refused to promise the seen hisses the seen his performance of its duty.

Mr. Van Arman.—And the Court refused to promise the seen hisses the seen his performance of its duty.

Mr. Van Arman.—And the Court refused to pear a court of the seen his performance of the seen his performance

H. Moore,
H. H. Aldrich,
Chas. W. Andrews, Jr.,
O. W. Butts,
A. C. Noff,
J. H. Skeele,
R. C. Miller,
Hy Kline.

J. M. Ball,
J. I. Cochran,
A. P. Hart,
W. S. Warren,
E. J. Wickham,
J. Fetrow,
N. B. Reeme,
E. C. Uhl,
George Clarke,
G. A. Leland,
I. Towner,
James Barrett,
E. Seckel,
N. Williams,
J. R. Hicks,
T. Burnside,
E. A. Lay,
J. Dole,

R. C. Miller,
Hy Kjine,
M. S. Bacon,
H. Jackman,
W. L. Blackman,
F. H. Hendman,
W. M. Gregg,
H. J. Sheldon,
Win. G. Apfell,
Moces Jones,
J. O. Cottrell,
Otto A. Sommer. Moses Jones,
J. O. Cottrell,
Otto A. Sommer,
George A. Rhodes, Sr.,
L. C. Flatt,
J. W. Lyke,
R. H. Laoaugh,
S. B. Mead,
E. W. Pisher,
I. M. Maynard,
Charles Schwarz,
H. C. Ranney,
A. J. Marble,
A. H. Gates,
George E. Nichols,
A. G. Swift,
F. L. Simons,
C. W. Brega,
William B. Thompse
George C. Ticknor,
A. G. Low, Jr.,
Gilbert Pryor,
St. Gilbert Pryor,
S

THE PETITION.

J. Dole,
J. Dole,
A. P. Downer,
R. W. Rathbun, Jr.,
W. H. Anderson,
H. G. Gaylor,
C. M. Armstrong,
George E. Bensley,
S. S. Nutting,
J. H. Rgyart,
J. H. Rgyart,
J. H. Whitney,
Blair, ly tried before you in the Criminal Coart in this city. The petitioners cannot fail to express their astonishment at the exhibition during the course of that trial of an apparent determination on the part of the Court to prejudge the case in favor of the defendant, to such a degrae as to warrant the view that your instructions were intended to induce the jury to render a verdict of acquittal in a case in which the public of this county have feit that a fair and impartial trial should be had in the interest of the public safety, and the sound administration of the laws of the land, and this result we feel has not been reached, and, for the reasons stated.

M. C. Hightner,
William Irwin,
C. M. Wicker,
Charles M. Moore,
C. P. Esgleston,
George Stewart,
J. A. Fleming,
E. E. Helmer,
H. J. Coon,
A. M. Baker,
Charles T. Raymond,
T. B. Roed,
J. B. Reeme,
G. M. Howe,
E. Frank Howard,
William Strang,
C. S. Brownell,
F. Leadleaster,
W. H. Shaw,
H. Spruance,
G. A. Hall,
G. H. White,
S. Wing,
John E. Chapman,
A. C. Knapp,
J. L. Doratt,
Martin Vaughn,
A. Frizett,
J. M. Sweet,
S. Evans Clark,
M. H. Williams,
W. H. Evans,
Geo. Maze,
A. Davidson,
J. Sunderland,
S. P. McLane,
W. M. B. Whitney,
Jas. Lyons,
J. N. Wanzer,
Jas. Lyons,
J. N. Wanzer,
Jon, A. Plummer,
Francis Canfield,
W. A. Hulbert,
H. C. Frost,
J. W. Frost,
J. W. Frost,
A. Akin,
P. Conner,
W. N. Henchman,
Ben, L. Jones,
R. W. Cannon,
John C. Mack,
George C. Lennon,
A. H. Bliss,
A. Short,
Charles H. Hall,
Ed. S. Atkinson,
A. H. Hough,
Ed. W. Jones,
R. W. Cannon,
John C. Mack,
George C. Lennon,
A. H. Bliss,
A. Short,
Charles H. Hall,
Ed. S. Atkinson,
A. H. Hough,
Ed. W. Jones,
B. H. Carr,
F. W. Talbot,
C. H. Lane,
A. J. Hoagland,
George B. Kerfoot,
Charles H. Hall,
Ed. S. Atkinson,
A. H. Bliss,
A. Short,
Charles H. Hall,
Ed. S. Atkinson,
Ben. L. Jones,

The street of the control of the con

the neck and held him, and while he held him there and could not move, Hanford ran up and struck Mrs. Sullivan, and raised a gust of anger in Sullivan's mind, and that is what caused him to shoot."

"It has been stated, Judge, that you were acquainted with the Sullivans, and were intimate with them."

"Why, that is all a Me; the only thing that I ever said about this case before I tried it was to a watch may house when they threatened to assassinate me, and I had to have him at my house every night. When I gave the decision granting the supersedeas in the Rafferty case, the Times had two articles about it. In the first one they rather approved of it, and in the second they pitched into me like Hail Columbia, and I afterwards learned that the second one was

WRITTEN BY MARGARET BUCHANAM, who is now Sullivan's wife; and all I ever said about the case was to say to this watchman that it was curious how things come around sometimes. Here was a woman who had abused me frightfully through the papers, and now her husbandwas coming up to be tried before me, and I commented on it; how curious it was, that was all I ever said about the case anyway."

HOW HE CAME TO TRY THE CASS.

"Do you know, Judge, why it was that the defense came forward and swore that every Judge in Cook County, except yourself, was prejudiced?"

"Why, yes, I suppose I do. In the first place they knew that I was a man who couldn't be driven; that could not be intimidated, and they knew that they must have such a kind of a man as that to try the case. If they didn't why there was no hope for Sullivan. Why, I tell you that if almost any other Judge had tried that case they would have hung Sullivan out of hand. But I know the law, and I don't propose to be dictated to by Charley Reed either. And the other reason was that all the Judges, or nearly all, were members of churches, and they thought they might have some religious prejudice. Now I don't belong to any church whatever, and I suppose those either of the manner that Charley Reed either. And they d

G. Montague,
Aug. Martin,
J. R. Hobson,
J. Wade,
L. G. Holley,
Nelson Ray,
D. E. Sibley,
C. Carr.
E. Hopkins,
E. R. Geddings,
A. A. Rankin,
Chas. M. Lindgree
Thos. Hood,
Allen House,
Wm. Dickinson,
Taylor A. Snow,
E. B. Sackett,
B. Minler,
J. M. Watte,
S. E. Hulbert,
D. W. Irwin,
P. W. Dater,
A. J. Warner,
D. Riley,
N. H. Messenger,
J. C. Moaroce,
E. A. Davenport,
F. P. Elmendorf,
C. Wagmith,
H. C. Edwards,
Geo. H. Miner,
W. R. Mumford,
E. Norton,
J. S. Gibson,
R. S. Jennings,
Chas. Sheer,
J. F. Alcott,
A. Grenier,
C. W. Varney,
H. S. Halstead,
W. A. McHenry,
S. B. Weber,
J. F. Gillett,
Averney,
H. S. Helmer,
W. F. Cobb,
F. D. Sherwood,
W. K. Thorne,
E. B. Carroll,
G. B. Parkins,
Wm. H. Flagg,
W. Northrup,
C. A. Phelps,
E. B. Stephena,
Wm. Bunten,
Charles E. Culver,
Aug. A. Parker,
H. F. Billott,
M. H. Poss,
N. W. Gonid,
W. A. Blackler,
H. W. McLellan,
D. G. Brown,
John R. Daley,
T. T. Frith,
M. H. Buck,
W. B. Shephard,
P. D. Oertel,
A. R. Shew,
W. Morrill,
C. C. Shith,
D. G. Brown,
John R. Daley,
T. T. Trith,
M. H. Buck,
W. A. Blackler,
H. W. McLellan,
D. G. Brown,
John R. Daley,
T. T. Trith,
M. H. Buck,
W. A. Blackler,
H. W. McLellan,
D. G. Brown,
John R. Daley,
T. T. Trith,
M. H. Buck,
W. B. Shephard,
P. D. Oertel,
A. R. Shew,
W. Morrill,
D. G. Moare,
C. M. Lawence,
C. W. Lawence,
C. W. Lawence,
C. W. Lawence,
C. W. C. Magill,
H. C. Cody,
D. H. H. Warren,
N. O. C. Martin,
D. C. Mogers,
L. J. Swader,
L. J. Swader,
L. J. Swader,
L. J. Warren,
N. O. C. Martin,
D. C. M. Perronet,
T. J. Heff, Jr.,
R. D. W. Rarier,
R. D. G. Moore,
C. W. Lawence,
C. H. Lawence,
D. M. J. R. Swader,
L. J. Warren,
R. D. G. Moore,
C. W. Dannet,
R. D. G. Moore,
C. H. Lawence,
D. M. J. R. Swader,
R. D. G. Moore,
C. W. Dannet,
R. D. G. Moore,
C. W. Dannet,
R. D. C. Moore,
C. W. C. Moore,
C. W. C. Moo

edy Gag THE PRESS.

The following editorial will appear this morning in the Staats Zeitung:
Yesterday, as the Staats Testing:

that the second small and a strewards learned that the second small who is second to the second small who is second to the second small who is now Sullivan's wife; and all I ever said about the case was to say to this watchman that it leaves as woman song come around sometimes. Here was a woman song come around sometime, the second sometime up to be tried before me, and I commensed on about the case sayway."

MOW HE GAME TO THY THE GASE.

Do you know, Judge, why it was that the defendence of the second second some second second

of the property of the control of th ASKING SOME QUESTIONS.

To the Entire of The Tribuns.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Now that the trial of, or the farce of trying, Mr. Sullivan is ended, let a disinterested person say one word. The whole trial, or the manner in which it has been conducted, is a burning disgrace to the law-loving part of the community. I have heard a thousand times, in the last day or two, that McAllister's charge to the jury was the most ontrageous disregard of honor and justice that was sver shown in a court of justice, hardly equaled by Judge Barnard in New York. If Judge McAllister could be made to feel how indignant the people are over this outrage, he would hide his head in shame. I believe thousands of people will sign a petition to day asking him to resign, because his course in this case is scandislous, and that he is not a fit person to sit on the Bench in criminal cases. He will be made to feel by the next election how the people feel. Was McAllister retained by the defense? I would like to have some one answer. Why did that bully and blackguard, O'Brien, insist that all were prejudiced except McAllister? He knew his man. He knew who to depend on. Have the people nothing to say about these matters? The course of the defense has been asstardly. Leonard Swett. by alluding to Mr. Hanford, or saying Mr. Sullivan had heard thus and so of Mr. Hanford, proved himself contemptible, unworthy of the notice of any decent person in town. He made no point at all; it was uncalled for, and he went a long way out of his way to insult Mr. Hanford, who was in his grave, and could not defend himself thad he no feeling for Mrs. Hanford and her friends? He put himself on a level with O'Brien, of whom no one expects anything except blackguardism.

INDIGNATION.

CHARLES E. REED.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHARLES H. REED.

CHARLES H. REED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Oct 26.—I am giad we have a State's Attorney who knows the rights of the people, and, knowing, dares maintain. The fearless conduct of Mr. Reed—his firm and intelligent advocacy of law and justice despite the frowns of those who should have given him their support—commands my highest respect and admiration. Should a case ever arise in which it would be necessary for our Attorney to cope, not only with able opposing counsel, but with a partisan and prejudiced Judge (such as has sometimes disgraced the bench), we are sure that the interests of public justice will be safe in the hands of Charles H. Reed. All the more do we regret that those engaged in running the Republican "machine" have not put this gentleman in nomination for re-election to the position of high trust which he has filled with such distinguished credit for the last twelve years.

Can't a voter cast a ballot for Mr. Reed, though not nominated?

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—I would suggest the follow-ing additional "instructions": arson.
Of selling liquor without license to justify fillicit dis-

burgiary.

In fact the Addt of breaking any of the lesser commandments of the law justifies the breaking of the greatest, and every armed concard must be allowed to decide for himself when the shading of the fist of an unarmed man puts him in extreme bodily peril, and justifies the use of a weapon which few but cowards and rumans habitually carry when in an erganized civilised community.

A HIBERNIAN OPINION.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—I am an Irishman, and have been in the Criminal Court since the trial of Sullivan began. Anybody with common sense can see that there is no justice in the way Judge Mcallister has conducted himself, which shows that he is not fit to hold his position, and it would be more honorable for him to resign. He has forgotten the time when the Irish mob waited for him the resign.

tween the Republic and eternal run. I tell sit, and let the Democratic party obtain every sit, once let the Democratic party obtain every of this Government, once let the infrances of this Government, once let the infrances of ganization of political thieves, knucks, outlaws, and castaways take charge of our political castaways take charge of our political castaways take charge of southern charges and castaways take charge of southern the bords of the most telons, demonstrated, unconscionable, diabolical set of scoundrist that ever cheated the gallows?

"By the leng horned speen!" reared Mr. Leatherly, jerking his arm away from Mr. Bartholomew's hand, "if the satanic and infernal plans of the Republican party were carried out, with all their attendant knavery and debauchary, this Government would be a rule of branded malefactors and convicts, a Government of felons, a penal colony in which the most hopelessly irreclaimable graceless villans would administer the law. The bed faith of the Republican party, its ignominates record, its victous tendencies, have shocked the Christian world, and."

"You're a liar!" yelled Mr. Bartholomes, "and you are just like the rust of your besotted low-lived, ignorant class—a low, mean, pitting beggarly, unscrappious, and treacherous set whose impudence in asking for the voice of honorable men is only equaled by your mapping and unbridled greed for office, your."

"You are an old fool!" howled Mr. Leatherby. "You are an old fool!" howled Mr. Leatherby when I talk to you on the street. You mistis when I talk to you on the street. You mistis when I talk to you on the street. You mistis when I talk to you on the street. You mistis when I talk to you on the street. You mistis when I talk to get the order of facts with malignant and defamatory and the property of the sneak thief that picks porchets at mass neet."

"Shuffing and the fact of the property of the sneak thief that picks po

ing! I can—"
'You're a fighting liar, and you derent take it up?" how led Mr. Bartholomew, pulling of his coat.

Then Mr. Leatherby ran up and kieled him twice while he was strangling in the arms of his coat, but the old gentleman got loose in a fash mid hit Mr. Leatherby a resounding thwack on the base with his cane, and when Mr. Leatherby stopped to hold a handkerchief over his bleeding proboscis, Mr. Bartholomew got in a couple near real good ones with his cane; then Mr. Leatherby went for the rocks in the macadamized street. He broke two windows in a grocery before he hit Mr. Bartholomew, when he caught the old gentleman on the saide of the head and dropped him. Then Mr. Bartholomew took to the stone-pile, and his young lady on the other side of the street, and Mr. Leatherby hurled a transendous big rock, which missed the old gentleman and blacked the eye of a policeman who was coming to separate them but was so incensed that he arrested them, and they were each fined \$10 and costs for fighting in the street. And they both firmly believe that the mbridled hatred and unreasonable recriminations and abuse of the daily papers is infiguitous in its influence, and should be suppressed for the gool of society.

THE TURF.

BALTIMORE BALTIMORE,
Md., Oct. 26.—At Pimlico to-day,
the first race, a one-mile dash, was won by isspiration. Piccolo second and Fadladea
third. Time, 1:43.

The mile heats for 3-year olds had nine starters. The first heat was won by Red Coat in 1:47%. Outcast second Ambush third. The second heat was won by Ambush in 1:47%. Outcast second, Courier (third, Red Coat only fifth.

fifth.

The contest was then between Red Cont and Ambush, who ran a dead heat in 1:514. Ambush won the fourth heat and race in 1:53.

The free bandicap, all ages, one and three-quarter miles, six starters, was won by Burgoe in 3:1734. Shylock second, Rappahannock third. third.

The steeple-chase, about two and a half miles, was won by Resolute in 7:25. Risk second. Capt. Hammer third.

Add is the favorite for the Bowie stakes, four-mile heats, to-morrow. Tom Ochiltree don't

ENGLISH RACES.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day, the race for the Dullinghain handicap resulted in a dead heat for the first place between the American horse Bay Final and the English horse Broadside. Lady Landen came in third. Nine horses ran.

The dead heat between Bay Final and Broadside was run off and won by Bay Final by half a length. The betting was five to four on Broadside.

The Dewhurst plate was won by Chamant, with Plunger second and Winchester third Seven horses ran.

SUPT. 1

Beginning of the His Co Mr. McMullen an

Will Bring is The Matter Is There

Hickey was commenced the Police Committee of was done beyond arran matters, and the proces matters, and the processing features mammach as it disappoin respectable citizens wh the amouncement of the however, were solaced probably the next meet Saturday morning, will hand the accusers have were present, viz.: 1 man), Kirk, Niesen, Corporation-Counsel A tendance to give the in his legal knowledge if Heath was an interest Heath was an interest ceedings. The legal Measrs. J. F. Bonfield a ing Supt. Hickey, and hin the interest of Mr. M. BUSINESS by the Chairman saving been called together ficharges which have been superintendent of Policity. The Committee any charges that may Ir. J. C. McMuller natter. Of counade have appear

THE NAMES OF Mr. Bonfield—I support oduce certain witness examine them. It committee to decise to be present to be received, the manner give an illustration of the old Police Board with a specifications. I suppose the simply hearsay, comparties, and not direct to be simply hearsay, comparties, and not direct to be present to the proper of the color of the color of the color of the conduct o

After a whispered mittee M.D. and: I would stan that here is a pu of a public mature has through the papers no other way of alsohood of those che representatives of the Committee the author lished. If they refuse the Committee can do helieve—at least, I hop All we, as a committee charges are either pro Mullen has stated that authority for the public Post.

The Chairman—Pro Mickey, it is proper the by counsel. Of coundoes not appear here so long as he is no wi into consideration the Counsel and the I do not know coasion, or that him to have counsel, jection to any gentlem this matter along in an I am in favor of hearing that have any knowled.

Mr. Trads—I should

I am in favor of hearing that have any knowled that have a favor a fav

s, puerile sheet with their

a rule of branded malefac-vernment of felons, a penal ost hopelessly irreclaimable. nister the law. The

relied Mr. Bartholomew, a the rest of your besotted, uss—a low, mean, pitiful, s, and treacherous set, asking for the votes of equaled by your rapacious office, your—" or office, your — "
pol!" howled Mr. Leatherby,
lamorous. scurrilous, foulte, and I diegrace my name
on the street. You mistake
se for argument, and you reain statement of facts with
matory slander and calumny swer. Bartholomew. "Don't ed Mr. Bartholomew. "Don't it ome or I'll siap your ugly I'll kick your head off!"
Toared Mr. Leatherby, pull-troared Mr. Leatherby, pull-

roy ran up and kicked him straggling in the arms of his tleman got loose in a fash and a resounding thwack on the and when Mr. Leatherby andkerchief over his bleeding holomew got in a couple more his cane; them Mr. Leatherby a the macdamized street. He are the macdamized street. is cane; then Mr. Leatherby
the macadamized street. He
na grocery before he hit Mr.
he caught the old gentleman
sead and dropped him. Then
ok to the stone-pile, and hit a
her side of the street, and Mr.
tremendous big rock, which
eman and blacked the eye of a
coming to separate them, but
at he arrested them, and they
of and costs for fighting in the
oth firmly believe that the ununreasonable recriminations fly papers is iniquitous in it

E TURF. LTIMORE.

Oct. 26.—At Pimlico to-day, e-mile dash, was won by In-lo second and Fadladeen

at was won by Red Coat in cond Ambush third. vas won by Ambush in 1:47%. lourier third, Red Coat only then between Red Coat and

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, the race for the Dullingin the American horse Bay ish horse Broadside. Lady id. Nine horses ran. etween Bay Final and Broad-and won by Bay Final The betting was five to four plate was won by Chamant, ond and Winchester third

TTERS SOLD. TERS SOLD.

Inatch to The Tribune.

1. 28.—The stud of trotting to the astate of the late C.

Fas sold under the hammer ion lowa Chief, by Green's only \$350. L. A. Hall, of a the purchaser. Iowa Chief of 2:3434, and is said to have a private trial. The young Rattling Bill, by Iowa Chief, to J. Estabrooke, of Denver, remainder of the stock sold rices.

SHINGTON. C., Oct. 26.—The free-fory, purse \$2,000, resulted as

UALTIES.

TFUL ACCIDENT. patch to The Tribune. Oct. 26.—A shocking calamity at North English Township, e twenty-five miles southwest. In the forenoon, Sylvester at work in his field a mile and a at work in his field a mile and a his house, and Mrs. Stark-ork in a yard near by, and in, two little girls aged 3 and 8 he had not been out in the noticed smoke issuing from the upper part of the house frantically rushed to the he stairs through stiffing the reached the upper floor were so intense that she forced back from her chilms in the agonies of their the mother's ascape was fatal injuries, the fire clothes from off a the leather shoes upon her named in the flames that only were found. It is supposed that from matches ignited by husband was a hard-working is industry and economy acfortable home and property spects for the future. His sy, hay, corn, and outbuild-haumed. His reason is well

ANDS LOST.

.—The schooner Thistle, arcrune Bay, Newfoundland, st., schooner Annapolis, prointe the bay on her beam ends an and pieces of others were he rigging. No doubt all

DTO DEATH.
Oct. 26.—An explosion tooccupied by Adam Young
fired the building. Seven
in the fifth story. Richard
ed to death, and Andrew
atally injured. Two others
aly.

BY A FALL.

et. 28.—During a Democratic y to-day a railing in front of alter Hall gave way and predirty persons, some of them cwalk, cighteen feet belowere severely hurt, having susmis or internal injuries.

ER AND KILLED.

EDSIGN to The Tribuna.

indict to The Tribuma.

ad., Oct. 26.—This morning man named John Slattery littsburg & Fort Wayne track and Vanwert to-day. He was . It was supposed Slattery passing train.

SUPT. HICKEY. Beginning of the Investigation of

His Conduct. Mr. McMullen and Trude Say They

The Matter Is Therefore Postponed Until Saturday.

Will Bring in Witnesses.

The investigation of the charges against Supt. Hickey was commenced yesterday afternoon by the Police Committee of the Council. Nothing was done beyond arranging some preliminary matters, and the proceedings possessed hardly any interesting features. This was unfortunate, inasmuch as it disappointed the large number of respectable citizens who had been attracted by respectable citizens who had been attracted by the announcement of the inquiry; most of them, however, were solaced by the thought that probably the next meeting, which is to be held Saturday morning, will show what kind of a hand the accusers have. The full Committee were present, viz.: Messrs. McAuley (Chairman), Kirk, Niesen, Cullerton, and Gilbert. Corporation-Counsel Anthony was also in attendance to give the investigators the benefit of the level knowledge if necessary, and Mayor

man), Kirk, Niesen, Cullerton, and Gilbert. Corporation-Counsel Anthony was also in attendance to give the investigators the benefit of his legal knowledge if necessary, and Mayor Heath was an interested observer of the proceedings. The legal gentlemen present were Mears. J. F. Bonfield and J. J. Lalor, representing Supt. Hickey, and Mr. Trude, who appeared in the interest of Mr. McMullen, of the Post.

BUSINESS COMMENCED

by the Chairman saving: This Committee have been called together in order to investigate charges which have been made against the Superintendent of Police by the press of this city. The Committee are convened to receive any charges that may be presented here by citizens, whoever they may be; that is the first business we have to perform. I will call upon the representative of the Evening Post first.

Mr. J. C. McMullen—I represent the Post in this matter. Of course the charges that we have made have appeared in the paper. It was only last evening at 5 o'clock that notice was given any one to produce witnesses for the purposes of this inquiry, and of course that is not sufficient potice for the purpose. I have not been informed whether the Committee have power tocompel the attendance of witnesses. You know yourselves how difficult it is to procure volunteer witnesses, owing to the fear they have that their motives may be impugned, and it is necessary, I think, that some formality should be gone through in order to secure their attendance, and have them state what they know. The charges were made to us, and we thought we had sufficient proof to justify us in publishing them. We propose to be ready with the evidence to substantiate the charge at an adjourned meeting of this Committee. I would suggest that an adjournment be taken to starday at this hour, which would give us time to get our winesses together in some formal way. I should like to be notified of the power of the Committee. There should be something more than a mere invitation for the witnesses to be present. As far as we are concerne

Ald. Cullerton—Do you know anything of your

Aid. Callerton—Do you know anything of your own knowledge?

Mr. McMullen—No, sir.

Ald. Callerton—Then it is simply by giving the names of persons who made the charges to you that you can aid the Committee?

Mr. McMullen—Of course, that is the chief way in which I can aid them.

Ald. Cullerton—Well, all we want are

THE NAMES OF YOUR AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Bonfield—I suppose Mr. McMullen will introduce certain witnesses, and the Committee will in-

Alf. Culierton—Well, all we want are THE NAMES OF YOUR AUTHORTITIES.

Mr. Bonfield—I suppose Mr. McMullen will introduce certain witnesses, and the Committee to decide how the charges are to be presented. Will you take statements in a newspaper, or hearny statements (which do not constitute evidence legally), or will yor require parties to appear in a certain manner ind make charges in a certain way by affidavit or ty-specific statements under osth. I think it vould be well to follow legal precedents in this inguir, and notify Mr. McMullen of the evidence to be received, the manner of receiving it, etc. I will give an illustration of what I mean. The rule was made against an officer or policeman, it should be by affidavit, and that there should be certain the oid Folice Board was that, when a charge was made against an officer or policeman, it should be advisable to receive charges from a direct evidence. If the Committee want to arrive at the facts, which they undoubtedly do, I think it would be advisable to receive charges from a direct evidence. If the Committee want to arrive at the facts, which they undoubtedly do, I think it would be advisable to receive charges from a direct evidence. If the Committee want to arrive at the facts, which they undoubtedly do, I think it would be advisable to receive charges from a direct evidence. If the Committee want to arrive at the facts, which they undoubtedly do, I think it would be advisable to receive charges from a direct source and in a proper legal manner.

The Chalman—I may simply state that THE COMMITTEE HAVE NO POWERS in this matter which are equivalent to those possessed by the Board of Police; we have nothing to do with any rules or regulations which governed their conduct. We are simply to make a report to the Council, its being our duty to investigate this artice, and we will conduct the investigation as seems to us proper. Our action m this matter is not final we have simply to make a report to the Council, the beginner of the police for the council, its

After a whispered consultation by the Com-mittee

I am in favor of hearing everybody and anybody that have any knowledge in regard to the facts.

TRUDE.

Mr. Trude—I should like to state my connection with this matter, and wherein I might prove of use. Mr. McMullen had prepared a large number of articles, of which I knew nothing until he came to my office and consuited me concerning them. I had at one time been his attorney in a certain case, which accounts probably for his consulting me. I directed him to a certain channel from which he could get information. When the first article appeared, the office of the Post, as well, as I am told, the city department of the Times, was intudated with communications on the subject. With regard to the first charge in relation to Mr. Webster, I don't suppose anybody can shed a greater degree of light on that case and its surroundings than the person now addressing the Committee. There is a point in connection with Mr. Hickey regarding which I will be equally serviceable. When we shall have done this in relation to two specific charges, which I affirm can be clearly proved, our connection with the inquiry will probably cease. Mr. McMullen came to my office to-day and requested me to come here, and, in obedience to his sarnest solicitation and at the solicitation of some of his friends, I come; I am no volunteer. Now, if the Committee desire this investigation to proceed next Saurday, I promise for Mr. McMullen and for you, as representatives of this municipality, that witnesses will be here who will substantiate each and every charge made in the first article in the Post. I will produce the records of the office here; I will produce the records of the office here; I will produce the records of the office here; I will produce the records of the office here; I will produce the records of the office here; I will produce the records of the office here; I will produce the records of the office here; I will produce the records of the office here; I will produce the records of the office here; I will produce the records of the off

ing disposed of that, we will take the next article in the same paper. The rest, I presume, the Committee can control themselves. Before each and every article was published, the testimony of a number of persons, at least four in each case, was taken on each point.

Some further conversation took place in regard to the manner of preferring the charges. In answer to Ald. Cullerton, Mr. McMullen said he did not propose to assume the role of a witness himself, but to bring forward persons to corroborate the statements in the paper.

Mr. Trude again promised to have the witnesses present on Saturday, and would relieve the Committee of any trouble of soarching for them.

The Chairman—I may repeat that we are not governed by any rules, but have the right to investigate this case as we see ft. The reason for the calling of this Committee originated with the Post from charges published therein. There was a resolution presented to the Council Monday night calling for a special committee, but the Corporation Counsel and the Mayor advised me, as Chairman of the Committee on Police, to begin this investigation at once. We are not called togother because of the resolution in the Council, but owing to the fact that grave and serious charges have been preferted against an officer of the Government. We were in hopes that some persons would attend this afternoon who would make specific charges, and when called upon would produce the witnesses.

It was suggested by Mr. Trude that Mr. Anthony

this afternoon who would make specific charges, and when called upon would produce the witnesses.

It was suggested by Mr. Trude that Mr. Anthony or the City Attorney should prepare the charges, based on the newspaper articles, and bring them in a legal manner before the Committee.

MR. ANTHONY.

The Corporation Counsel—It is not possible that any counsel can expect the City Attorney or myself to proceed to make charges against anybody on earth, when we don't know what they are. I should myself be very reluctant of making any charges of the character that appeared in the Post while acting for the city without I knew something about them beforehand; and if I did I should be very apt to furnish the Committee who was to investigate with the witnesses. The practice referred to by Mr. Trude arose under the statute of 1865, relating to the organization of the Police Department of the city, which states precisely how charges are to be made against policemen, patrolmen, or officers. They were to be made to the Commissioners of Police. It now happens that the Police Board is abolished. The duties afterward devolved on the City Marshal. Finally the office of City Marshal was abolished. The duties afterward devolved on the City Marshal. Finally the office of City Marshal was abolished. The charges, in this instance, are against this officer himself. There is no law in existence, so far as I know, which provides for this case; but any citizen may appear before a committee of the Council and prefer charges arainst the Superintendent affecting the discharge of his duty, his character, etc. And, when such charges are brought forward, the Committee may proceed on its own motion to investigate them for their own information, and then report the result to the Council. That is the view I take of this matter. Anybody may come in here with evidence and lay it before the Committee.

MR. TRUDE SUGGESTED

dence and lay it before the Committee.

MR. TRUDE SUGGESTED

that the paper containing the charges should be produced for a starting point. He would give the names of their informants to the Chairman of the Committee gladly; but, as a number of them were police officers, he thought it would not do to give them publicly. Some of them might suffer in consequence. He would promise nothing but what he was prepared to perform.

The Chairman—Any one can understand that the officers would be a little timid about stepping to the front in this matter, but, at the same time, the Committee want to get to business. We do not want to spend our time doing nothing, but to go to work thoroughly, effectively, and as soon as possible.

and frowns upon the woodless yard at the other end of the alley. A sombre figure glides with noiseless tread from the woodless yard, and, moving like a black specter down the alley, is lost in the frowning shadows of the wood-pile. It emerges, in the shape of a Roman cross, and roams down the woodless yard. Many times the mysterious figure flits to and fro, patrolling its noiseless beat. Sunrise. An honest-looking man in the woodless yard at the other end of the alley is sawing wood at the rate of three sticks per minute, while against the division-fence there leans a torch with a flag attached to the staff, bearing the hopeful legend, "Tilden and Reform."

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company Setting the Bankruptey Mill at Work Again.

Henry B. Plant, the Receiver in the case of Henry L. Young et al. vs. The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of LaSalle and others, filed his first report yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. He states that he took possession of the Company's property Aug. 2 last. The real estate consists of about 2,500 acres of mining lands and coal rights in and near LaSalle, having three coal-shafts. Their total capacity is 1,900 tons a day, but the actual product when the Receiver took possession was only 270 tons daily, as the condition of the mines and shafts was not good. The third vein of coal, which is only worked from what is known as the carbon shaft, is equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the State. A part of the lands have been leased to various parties.

In quality, if not superior, to any in the State. A part of the lands have been leased to various parties.

The personal property consists of miningers, mules, tools, supplies, etc., worth in all \$14,000, but subject to the lien of a judgment for \$8,750. The books of the Company were found to be in a very bad condition, and appear to have been so for years, the last balance-sheet having been struck in 1871. A trial balance-sheet shows a discrepancy of \$8,635.84, and adding items not shown on the books makes a deficit of \$46,639.75. The personal property was sold on a judgment for about \$10,000 and bought in by the Receiver to save it. In order to pay the payrolls he was compelled to borrow about \$8,500 in Angust.

The business has been conducted at a loss for several months, and, added to this, in September last a good many of the minera struck, and one of the mines had to be closed.

The total receipts since Mr. Plant took possession, including the amount turned over to him, have been \$15,208.78, and the expenditures \$30,047.75, leaving a balance of \$5,220.98.

The earnings in the same time were \$10,978.93, and the expenditures \$10,713.83, leaving a net profit of \$205.10. The report was referred to the Master in Chancery for his approval.

Sarah A. Racine filed a bill yesterday against

Master in Chancery for his approval.

DIVORCES.

Sarah A. Racine filed a bill yesterday against her hasband, Charles Racine, charging that he has repeatedly committed adultery while he was absent from the State. She therefore asks for a divorce and for the custody of her youngest child, aged about two years, being willing he should have the other three children, unfaithful though he may be to her.

Catharine Smith also wants to get rid of her hasband, John W. Smith, although she has not been married over ten months. She charges him with cruelty; but the chief cause of her dissatisfaction seems to be that he caused her arrest a short time ago on a charge of adultery. She was acquitted of the charge, and now seeks to be quit of him.

Mary Elizabeth Ludwig filed a bill against Henry C. Ludwig Tuesday, which was suppressed for service, charging him cruelty and adultery, and asking for a divorce.

Judge Moore granted a decree of divorce to Clara J. Campbell from George B. Campbell on account of his desertion.

HEMS.

To-day is the last day of service for the Novembers.

Indian Attack Near Chimney Rock --- A Soldier Killed.

Attack at Sprague's Ranche-Mail-Rider Missing--- Recruits for Montana.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CHEYENNE. Wyoming, Oct. 20.—We are beginning to feel the approach of winter, and one or two storms have admonished us that it is time to hy in our supplies of vegetables before everything is frozen up so that it will be impossible to move them out of doors without having them turned into unsayory masses. The great stand-by for the mountaineers is the potato, though beets and turnips are occasionally used. In the high mountain lands, good potatoes can be raised, as

mountain-lands good potatoes can be raised, as well as the more hardy vegetables, but frosts nip the tender plants without mercy, and melons, beans, and corn are frequently turned as black as ink by the frosts, even in the month of August. Residents of the mountains soon, learn what to plant and sow, and are thus enabled to get along without serious losses. In some of the canons and sheltered glens there are fine garden-spots, where everything can be raised that the heart could desire. I hope next

are fine garden-spots, where everything can be raised that the heart could desire. I hope next season a large crop of REE CORN
will be put in, so that we may see what can be done in that direction. This corn is so called from the fact that it is raised by Ree or Arick-aree Indians. It is small and hardy, grows rapidly, and, when matured, is excellent grain. When green, it is eaten with a keen relish by the Indians, who, like all true Americans, are fond of corn in whatever shape it may make its appearance. The rapidity of its growth and maturity is what makes it particularly valuable in the upland region. The squaws can cultivate it with very tittle trouble; and many a nook and corner contains, in the summer-time, bright bits of shining-green corn-blades, that flash and shake in the sunlight.

This fall the game is more abundant than was ever known in this section before, and deer, elk, antelope, wild ducks, and mountain-grouse have swarmed on every hand, and have been unusually tame. The large jackass-rabbits, with their enormous ears, seem scarcely inclined to get off the track when they hear the train come booming along, and at bestmove but a short distance, and then sit down, keeping their ears close down their backs, hoping in this way to avoid the notice-of the passengers.

But we are getting plenty of the largest kind of

The control of the co

so well when put in practice. Many a stock-raiser will be ruined by it.

Never since Cheyenne has been a town have the Indiana come so near to commit their depredations. There is no absolute alarm here, though all of our people feel a deep sympathy for those who have lad friends killed, or have lost the greater portion of their herds of horses. It is very far from being a joke to those men who have been several years engaged in trying to get a herd of horses and mules together to see them taken at one fell swoop, by these vermillon-daubed vagabonds. But if is the price of living on the frontier, and, as there has always been and will be a frontier, somebody must live there. There should be no frontier, perhaps; all should be inside and excellent.

LIKE RORHERT DALS OWEN'S HAMS.

He killed his pigs one antumn in Indiana, and had them cut up and properly smoked. The hams were delicious, and greatly bleased the philosopher, who lived well while they lasted; but, like everything else, they were eventually used up, nothing being left but smoked bacon. In a complaining sort of a way, the philosopher said:

Why didn't you make them all kom't You know how very fond I am of it!"

Andrea.

See Fork Express.

Human Footprints in Connecticut Sandstonas.

New York Express.

William Ruick and son, farmers, of North Canton, Conn., while engaged in fligging awatering-place for cattle on their farm. Thursday, came upon two slabs of light-colored sandstone, bearing the strong, clear imprint of a lefthuman foot and two tracks of a gallinaceous bird, the stride of which measures eleven, and the spread of the claws four inches. Four inches is also the distance between the heef of the bird's foot and the end of the middle claw. The finding of these bird tracks in Connecticut sandstone is nothing remarkable in late years, but this is the first vestige of humanity yet discovered. The foot measures eleven inches in length and is well proportioned, except that the inferior toes are unusually long and the great toe is unusually short. The soll in which these tracks were found is gravelly, evidently, a deposit consisting ly short. The soil in which these tracks it ound is gravelly, evidently, a deposit consisting of comminuted clay and fine sand, the slabs are light colored, thus differing from the Portland brown stone. Mr. Ruick has brought the curiosities to Hartford, and a great crowd was attracted by them. The attentions of sayans will be at once called to them.

How the Democrate Love the Ping.

Copyrespondence Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 18.—Last Friday night an American flag, raised by the Republicans at North Grove, in this county, was torn down, mutilated so as to be unfit for use, and left lying on the ground. This was the night after it became known positively that Blue Jeans was elected Governor and the bloody shirt had been buried by the triumph of the peace and reconciliation party.

Madison (Ind.) Courter.

The dirtiest, most cowardly and treasonable action we were called on to notice was that of a man in front of the Indiana foundry, who as the Republican procession was passing picked up a miniature American flag, that had fallen from one of the horses' mans, blew his nose on it, threw it on the ground and stamped his dirty foot on it. Yet the Democrats prate about the party of hate!

TO RENT. NOS. 27 AND 31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.;
will make rent very low to good parties; houses in
perfect order. U. H. & G. C. WALKER, IS Chamber of
commerce. Commerce.

TO RENT-TWO NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT
houses, on Oak-st., cast of Wells, with all modern improvements; excellent location, and rent low,
Apply to JOHN MOEWEN, 245 North Wells-st. TO RENT-A NEW MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Adams-st. near Ashland-by: furniture for agle, or will rent to good parties. Apply to GEO. B. BUL-LOCK, 50 and 53 Madison-st.

O RENT-11 BOOMS, SUITABLE FOR 1 OR 2 families. 1873 South Dearborn-st. TO RENT-NICELY FUNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block. Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30. To reithout board. Kingsbury Block. Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Roomi 30.

To RENT-TWO NICELY AND COMPORTABLY furnished rooms in a desirable location. 237 West Madison-st. For gentlemen only.

To RENT-CHEAP-BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR month, nicely furnished warmed rooms. 384 New Dearborn-st., south of Harrison, 2½ blocks s. of P. O.

To RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, Very pleasant; will rent low to good tenant. Apply at 207 Walnut-st, and brick basement; choice nighborhood. Inquire at 807, or of F. J. cleED, water office.

To RENT-TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 90 Secley-av., containing cight rooms, to a small family. Inquire at No. 1 Tribune Building. family. Inquire at No. 1 Tribune Building.
TO RENT-SIS PER MONTH—NEW THREE-STORY brick house, bot and cold water, Western-sw., near Fillmore-st. References required
TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, NICE and cheap. 117 West Van Buren-st.

TY RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms; heated; clevator; in Bryant Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts. Apply Room 54.4

TO RENT-TO SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES TO RENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, \$14, \$17, and \$20 per month; best location in the city. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

O RENT—CHOICE DESK-ROOM, OB FULL OFfice, on most elegant second floor in the city; very w. 206 State st., second floor.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE IN a good location within 2 miles of the Paimer House. North Side preferred. Rent not to exceed \$2,000 per annum. Address N. V. TITUS, care A. T. Stewart & Co.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—
Roard for ladies or gentlemen; \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plano.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, for gentlemen, Day-boarders taken.

IN A REFINED AND COMFORTABLE HOME, table and surroundings strictly first-class; residence on Twenty-second-st., pear Calumet-av.), references. Address M 45, Tribune office.

West Side.

23 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—
85 and \$5.50 per week; neighborhood quiet and central.

289 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR MORGAN
—Board and pleasant front room for two gentiemen.

nished.

250 INDIANA-ST.—ONE BOUBLE AND ONE plano; a few table boarders; reference.

Floteis.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., and our north of Monroe-st.—Within 5 minutes walk of Moody and Sankeys Tabernacie. Rates reduced to \$1.50 per day; \$6 to \$9 per week.

St. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL—AN ELEGANT suits of rooms, with board, and two or three single rooms; are aplendidly furnished.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION-TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATurdays-Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO. 78, 196 and 198 East Washington-st. 
Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

DO NOT DELAY IN GIVING YOUR ORDERS FOR 
buggies, auklete, and skeleton wagons, so as to 
have then ready for apring driving, at THOMAS H. 
BROWN'S Novelty Carriage Works, 238 State-st. 
FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN FOR WANT OF USE. 
Pyour choice of 2 sound horses, dit for grocery or express wagon, for \$60; and choice of 3 sound mares, fit 
for light, quick work, for \$45. Call to-day at 371 West 
fifteenth-st., one block east of Blue laisand-av. Trial 
given.

POR SALE—CHRAP, A TOP KYPRESS-WAGON, 
Phorse, and harness; or will trade for coal. OSCAB 
FIELD, 165 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-SEATED CALIFORNIA WAGON, 
nearly new, for \$200—less than half price. Call at 
born. 250 West Vah Buren-st.

HORSES WINTERED ON TAME HAY. STABLED 
Inight and stermy days on clay floor. Terms reasonable. H. C. MIDDAUGH, \$4 West Madison-st.

HORSES WINTERED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER 
at my farm; terms low; first-class dity references. 
Address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

W ANTED—HORSES TO BOARD DURING THE 
winter. Best of references given. For further 
particulars address G. S. EASTON, Haif-Day, Ill., or 
laquire at 152 Dearborn-st., Chicago. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE EMPIRE PARLOB BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpeta, stovas, crockery, etc.; also, the celebrated Empire parior bedstead, on lastaliments at the lowest cash prices. Salesroom 850 West Madison-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 806 WEST Madison-st, manufacture and sell directly to the consumer all kinds of household furniture at lowest prices on monthly payments.

SENTERING FROM NATURE TAUGHT IN ONE Senote for 65 (not including sheding). Pupils taught only at their residences. Address C. ELVEENA.

CETY REAL ESTATE.

PORSALE-OREXCHANGE-AFINE, FURNISHED notions on Indiana-av. LARKIN & Co., 100 Washington-at. Ington-st.

POR SALE-1 AM AUTHORIRED TO SELL AN REEgant 2-story and basement brick house on West
Monroe-st. for \$4.000, well worth \$6,000. Small payment. Balance long time. S. W. HULL, 50 and 52
Major Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TRA BROWN, 182 LaSsile-st.. Room 4.

POR SALE—\$100 WILL BUT A BRAUTIFUL LOT.

Goe block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly cheapest property
in market, and shown free; substract freet; 18-cant train
already on. IRA BROWN, 182 LaSsile-st., Room 5.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW COTTAGE,
tal, sliding doors, extra well built, with 10-150x172. In
Glencoe; \$4,800 MORTON CULVER, iss Handelshst., Room 6.

POR SALE—COME TO OUR OFFICE BATURDAY.

I at 9 o'clock, sharp, and visit those handsome acre lots,
three block from station, at only \$150 each. Worth
ten 25-foot lots. At 11:20 sharp, we visit the \$150 lots
at South Chicago. Ferfect tiles and abstract.

G. H.

HESS & CO., 186 Dearborn—s.

OR SALE-OR EXCHANGE - CHOICE TRXAS
lands in Clay, Wilberger, Jones, and El Pane Counies, at your own price; also 150 more town lots in Henitta, that I will give away. 140 East Mouroe-st., POR SALE-FARM OF 125 ACRES, so MILES from Chicago; cheap for cash. ALBERT ORUN-DEIS, 24 Desplaines-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED—60 OR SO AGRES IN THE VICINITY of Geneva or Batavia, or some station this side, with fine improvements (only a first-class place is wanted) for cash or smod improved city property. J. B. K.ELEE, 163 Clark st.

WANTED—A GOOD LOT FOR IMMEDIATE IMprovements good location for renting. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st. FINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS WATCHES, A bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also money lossed as furniture. 151 Randolph-st, licom S. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st, near Claffe. Recome S and & Ratabilished 1884.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$1,500 TO \$4,000 at 9 and 10 per cent. upon improved property. LYMAN 4 JACKSON, 33 Portland Block. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES OF IN-

JOHN H. AVERY & CO., M ONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT ON Chicago improved property and Illinois farms. W. O. COLE, Methodist Block. M ONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICA-me and vicinity at current races. Funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-puny, 135 South Clark-st. M ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$2,500 to \$5.000 yat current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune building. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON PURNITURE MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON PURNITURE SON. Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FURNITUR AND PIANOS, without removal. J. C. BOND, 156 Washington-st., Room 39.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHOICE PROPERTY AT 8 to 9 per cent; on lilinois farms 9 to 10. B. L. PKASE, of Clarket.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

OR. GLOVER, 97 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—AT 8, 9, AND 10 PER CENT, MONEY

O. R. GLOVER, 97 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN-AT 8, a AND 10 PERCENT, MONEY on Cook County real estate. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

7 AND 8 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS-07 44, 400 and upwards on improved city property. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 10, 155 LaSalie-R.

9 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY property in sums of \$4, 600 of over; commissions low. TUHNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. \$500 8700. \$1.000, OB \$1,500 TO LOAN ON Chicago or Byde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 100 Washington-st. # BOND, 100 Washington-st.

\$5,000 at 0 per cent, on improved city property.

D. W. STORIES, of Washington-sa.

\$5,000 \$2,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN \$0.000 on city property at current rates. TOB
NER & BOND, 102 Washington-sa.

\$10,000 tas to orthor good securities. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL. CHICKERING UPHIGHT PIANOS—STARTLING improvements. The admiration of everybody. Warranted durable as a square plano,—stand in tune as long. REED'S Temple of Music, 52 Van Buren-st.

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CASH ADVANCED ON PIANOS, FURNITURE,
case. Storehouse, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st., hear State: fairest terms.

PSTY ORGANS, IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL cases, amsurpassed for sympathetic, pure, and rich D'ARC GREANS, IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
D'esses, insurpassed for sympathetic, pure, and rich
tone, as 21i State-as. STORY & CAMP.

HAINES' BROS.' PIANOS ALL MODERN IMprovements, rich rosewood cases, full clear tone,
easy action. Price low; terms of payment easy.
RERD'S Temple of Music, 22 Van Buren-st.

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of tone. Newest style of case. Sold on monthly
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22 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS; LOWEST
prices in the city. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
22 Van Buren-st.

W EBER PIANOS, AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION
L STORY & CAMP.

OT TAKE GREED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
STORY & CAMP.

OT TO A COLLANDE.

OT TO RENT-NEW 5-OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGANS,
D'OWERSON, AND WIFE,
CA. Building.

STUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE,
CA. Building.

STUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE,
CA. Building.

STUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

\$200 -FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO, USED ONLY \$200 a few months; warranted. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.
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COCKROACHES AND BED BUGS-HOUSES UNtenanble made perfectly clean by contract (warranted). Houses examined free. Call or address ARTHUB OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

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III, Tribune office. Give price.

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MACHINERY.

AT ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURA Ing Company, 28 and 46 South Canal st., Chicago: Engines, boilers, eaw mills, wood and fron working machinery of all classes and sizes kept in stock.

TOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND LATHE, 10-FT. bed, 20 inches swing; one 16-ft. bed, 25 inches swing; one 19-ft, bed, 25 inches swing; 21 8. Smitts 4-side molder; 10. Smith 4-side molder, sold cheap at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Co., 28 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TOR SALE—BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, cheap, in large or small quantities. LAT 4 ROUDIN, corner of Lake and Clark-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PORTABLE steam-engine, all complete, 12-korne-power or more, Address B. WALTON, Fairbury, III.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES—UNPRINCIPLED PASties advertise divorces (7) for causes not recognized by the laws of any State. All who desire "fegal divorce," without unnecessary publicity or personal preence, may correspond or call at law office of F. MONTGOMERI, 162 Washington st., Room in, Chicago.

D'ORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED
is every finite and Territory for incompatibility
etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 13 years
experience. A. GOUDBECR, 126 Daarborn etc.

FOR SALE—TO BANKERS AND JEWELERS—A
very fine Hall's safe, fire and burgiar proof; also
small fire-proof in good order, cheap. LAY & RODDIN, corner of Lake and Clark-a.
FOH SALE—A 75 GALLON RENDERING KETTLE,
Frontl's make, for coal or wood, at a bargain. Alore
a 4-ball billiard table at a great bargain. Address 804
Pulton-st., city,

LOST AND FOUND,

LOST AND POUND.

LOST A NOTE DRAWN BY THE TRUSTES OF the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church, payable to A. Wagner, for 6180. All parties are hereby warned not to negotiate for said note.

OST—ON MONDAY, OCT. 22, ONE RED COW, with cocked horms, and the off hind test blind, a liberal reward will be paid for her return to 1350 State-of.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc. WANTED BY A WELL-ESTABLISHED JOBBING house with superior advantages, a sale-man with superior advantages, a sale-man with first-class trade to sell boots and shoes in Central and Northern Ohio and Northern Indians; must be reliable and temperate. Address Box 2883, Boston.

WANTED—A JEWISH YOUNG MAN AS SALES—man in a clothing-store, to go lato the country. Inquire at 80 and 82 Wahssh-av., Latween 2 and 13 a.m.

WANTED-A, PIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WOOD worker at 79 East Jackson-st. WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS PLUMBER AT WILL SON'S, 119 Twenty-second-st. Steady job to WANTED—GOOD TINSMITHS; BEST WAGES TO good hands. E. D. & T. P. MURRAY, 637 and 636 Cottage Grove-ev.

WANTED—A GOOD BUILDER TO PUT UP A house in Lagrange on monthly payments, as the cost over \$600 or \$700. Address by letter C 5, Tribung

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-FIFTY RAILHOAD MEN; FREE
fare; also coalenhere and farm hands; 10 men for
city work: A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-pt., upstairs.

WANTED-A BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN TO sell goods in the States of Missouri, Kansus, and Towks, must be sequalated with the trade in these States; none but first-class, reliable mon need apply. Address or apply to J. W. BRIGHAM & CO., Boston, Jan. WANTED-TWENTY-FIVE COAL-MINERS TO go into the country. Inquire at 134 LaSalie-st.
WANTED-FOR WILLIAN CULLEN BRYANTS new work, in parts, their filtustrated, respons his canvassers and general agents. J. B. FORD & CO., New York. New York.

WANTED—2000 A MONTH IS A CERTAINTY TO
Ony one selling our letter-books. No press, brush,
or water need. Sample copy worth \$3, sent free. Soud
stamp for circular. EXCELSION MANOFACTURING
CO., 17 Tribune Building.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH \$100 CASH IN hand, to take interest and centroi of branch business in another large edity. 145 Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—MEN—WE WANT TO GIVE \$.000 trial packages, we at \$1 each, to \$,000 men why wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We games stee live seen \$70 pc week during the year. Address "A,Y & CO., Chicago WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE BEST AND FAST est selling articles out, at W. W. BISHOP'S, 12 West Madisson-st., Chicago, Ill. WANTED—\$10 PER DAY—MEN TO CANVASA and sell to the trade four new inventions; sample by mall 26c.; 60) per cent profit; circulars free. The station-set, from S. Chicapp; take elevator. Madison-St., Room 58, Chicago; take elevator.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST ANI learn photography; no money roquire I for chem icals or instructions. At art gallery, 113 sedgwick-st

WANTED—A BOY FOR OFFICE WORK AND TO ran on erands. Address B 22, Trioune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN, MEMBERS OF MASONIC fracturity; permanent situation; pays \$100 s month and expenses. 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in photographic periors; a good chance for a suitable person. Apply at Art Gallery 101 West Madison-st

WANTED-A KITCHEN GIRL, AT 354 HERMIT WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL
WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED COOK ANI
labadress; also, a gfri for second work; references required. Inquire between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. at 618 Wabash-av. WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 404 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, good cook, washer, and ironer; reference required. 835 West Adams-st.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GHILL TO said bring good references. 27 North Lassilest. WANTED-A NRAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to take care of a baby. Call at 1130 Indians-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.
STUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR BOOKkeeper, by a young man of 23; asricultural Implementa, wagon, or coal business preferred; city or
constry, good resonamendations from last capitoper.
6 5A. Tribune office.
STUATION WANTED—A IN A GRAIN COMmission house as clerk or bookkeeper; will give
ample security and references. Address H. 5I, Tributa
STUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN At
bookkeeper or assistant. Address F.18, Tribune.
STUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUGcierk with good references; twelve years' experience. Address H. 518 Cottage Grove-av.

Conchimen, Tenmsters, etc.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN TO
Stake care of horse or team of horses moruling and
night for small compensation. Address H2. Tribue.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PIRST-CLASS SWEDof State-st. —

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO COMPETENT
of State-st. —

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO COMPETENT
of State-st. —

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
os cook washer, and troner in a private family:
good city references. Address L 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
os cook washer, and troner in a private family:
good city references. Address L 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
os cook work. Please call at 10th Prairie-av. Good
reference given.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GEN
ersi housework. Call or address 23 Waller-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO
do washing, cooking, and ironing, and the other
second work; references given if required. Please call
at 71 North Curtis-st., up stal rs.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL AS
cook or haundress; can give good references. Call
at 107 North Curtis-st., up stal rs.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or housework in a private family; good
references. Apply at 678 Wabsha-av., 2 days.

SCRIMSTOSSES.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SEAMSTRESS, TO
vork by the day or week. Call at cr address L K. 688
SOUTH DISION. SANTED-BY A SEAMSTRESS. TO
Vork by the day or week. Call at cr address L K. 688
SOUTH DISION. SANTED-BY A SEAMSTRESS. TO
Wishes Disin. sewing and light housework, can be
seen until Sautraly seon at 10 Arcade-court, Woman's
Ald Society, Y. M. C. A. Butding.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL. As D nurse, or to do second work, References given.

SITUATION WANTED-A TOUNG LADY WISHED to care for young children, an aged lady, or an invalid. In Arcade-court, Woman's Aid Society, Y. M. C. A. Building.

C. A. Building.

Laundresses.

Situation Wanted By A Good, Strady girl in a landay or private family. Call or addresses.

Housekeepers.

Situation Wanted As Housekeepers.

Situation Wanted As Housekeepers.

Address & 33, Tribade office. Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN WANT OF
good Scandia-visa and Gerrean female help can be
supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, SO Milwaysee-av.

Miscellameous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPREREY YOUNG lady as salededy or position in an office to do writing; best of reference given. Address H 4, Tribune. DISTILLERY, 60 TO 600 BUSHELS CAPACITY, in city, well bested for business, for sale at a cargain. Apply at 75 Medison-6., Room 10.

THE ENTIRES OUTFIT FOR A PHYSIOLOGICAL lecture for sale, consisting of a fine maniking man, skeleton, cit. Address Est, Tribund.

200-7HIS AMOUNT CASH WILL FURCHASH calebrated exhibition now traveline. For full partial area calebrated exhibition now traveline. For full partial area calebrated exhibition to traveline.

Books. TO EXCHANGE—EITHER OR BOTH OF 2 STONE
I front between with lake water and modern, improvements, at summerciale, C. 4 K. R. R. Value in Castle,
15, 250 cach. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast county
tource and Market-ets.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A CORNER (CLEAR)
lost, 48x125 cack, worth 82, 52R, in a destrable location in the City of St. Louis, for equity is lotted
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# The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre. "Nemesis; or. roe street, corner Dea McVicker's Theatre, street, between State and Deart t of Joseph Murphy. "Kerry Gow."

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Hooley's Haverly's Theatre.
iolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Emer

Wood's Museum.

Monroe street, between State and Dearborn.

and " Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." Art

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Special Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:3 octock, for work on the 1st begree. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 92.

The President has appointed the 30th day of November as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.

According to a report just made by the Post-Office Department, the number of let-ters delivered during the past year is 288,-418,765; number collected, 234,230,582. About 109,000,000 newspapers were also collected and delivered in the same time. The cost per piece for this work is given at 3 13-100 mills. There are at the present time eighty-seven letter-carrier offices, with 2,269 thrriers. The service is now declared to be more than self-sustaining.

It was Ohio's day at the Centennial Exposition yesterday, and Gov. HAYES was re-ceived with especial marks of distinction and enthusiasm by the managers and the populace. It was also the assembly day of various commercial exchanges from the Eastern cities, and in passing the Municipal Building, where the Philadelphia merchants were entertaining their visitors, Gov. HAYES
was tendered an informal and spontaneous ovation by the large company of solid busi

R. M. T. HUNTER, the Confederate Secre tary of War, has a plan for paying the Rebe claims which Mr. TILDEN, if he should ever happen to be elected President, could adop without violating the "self-imposed restric tions" contained in his recent letter. Hunres's plan is to distribute the amount of "surplus revenue," the United States to loan the money without interest or security, and the States to apportion it out to parties having claims for slaves emancipated or property used by the army. In this way, it is claimed, the grand aim and object of the Solid South in electing a Democratic President can be accomplished without violating the Fourteenth Amendment. It is possible that Mr. TILDEN had the HUNTER plan in view when he wrote his last

erally tame and easier yesterday. Mess pork closed 20@40c per brl lower, at \$15.30 for October and \$15.27 seller the year. Lard closed 5@7 c per 100 the lower, at \$9.70@ 9.721 for new, cash, and \$9.321@9.35 seller the year. Meats were easier, at 6%c for new shoulders, boxed, 8%c for do short ribs, and 8%c for do short clears. Lake freights were easier, at 41c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at \$1.10 per gallon. Flour was dull and stendy. Wheat closed 1@1c lower, Corn closed 1c lower, at 421c cash and 421c for seller November. Oats closed easy, at 324@ B2‡c cash and 32‡c for November. Rye was mer at 61@61 c. Barley closed easy, at B5c for cash or seller November. Cattle were in fair demand and firmer. Hogs and sheep were active and easier. One hundred follars in gold would buy \$109.87 in greenbacks at the close.

Ample justification for the feeling of indignation which pervades the community, and for the petition so numerously signed for the resignation of Judge McAllister, was furnished by the latter in his declaration made in acrowded court-room, and deliberate ly and upon his own responsibility, as he took care to state, in these exact words: "I have made up my mind that this man ought not to be convicted of murder under all the circumstances of this homicide."
If a juror had said as much while under examination as to his competency to serve, he would have been rejected instantly as unfit to sit upon the jury; and there ought to be some law to displace a Judge for the same reason. And yet, knowing his views upon the consideration of self-respect and adelicate sense of the proprieties would operate to dissuade McALLISTER from again presiding at the trial is altogether problematical; but if we may infer the future from the past, the fact of a positive opinion having been delivract of a positive opinion naving been delivered publicly will not prevent him from sitting in judgment on a case that he has already decided. What wonder that the people of Cook County should with almost one voice demand McALLETER's abdication of judicial functions?

A press dispatch from Charleston gives the purport of an address to the people of the United States just issued by prominent residents of that city, representing that there is no foundation for the reports circulated throughout of outrages committed by South Carolina Democrata upon colored and white Republicans. It is stated that the address is signed by the President of the Charleston Board of Trade, by the Bishops of the Catholie, Episcopal, and Methodist churches, by leading clergymen of the Presbyterian,

tional and other banks of the city, who embrace in one general denial all that murders and outrages, the violence and intimidation, the political proscription and ostračism charged upon the South Carolina Democracy. According to this address, a nstrous fraud has been practiced upon Hamburg butchery never occurred; the Ellenton atrocity is a myth; Republican meetings have never been broken up by armed bodies of Democrats; colored Republicans have not been intimidated by violence performed and threatened; social and commercial ostracism have not been decreed against white Republicans. Either this is imagainst white Republicans. Either this is im-possible, and false, or else the Bishops, priests, and rabbis, the bankers and business, men of Charleston have stated what is not true. Either the newspapers of the North have published false reports manufactured out of whole cloth, or else the newspaper of Charleston, upon whose columns the signers of the address seem to rely exclusively for their information, have suppressed the truth when it could not be distorted. All the Bishops and bankers in the universe could not overcome the settled conviction that this address has been issued for political effect, and that it denies what is true.

THE SULLIVAN TRIAL AND JUDGE WAL From the beginning to the close of the

trial of ALEXANDER SULLIVAN for the murder of Mr. HANFORD, we have studiously refrained from making comment. While the Court tolerated, under its very eyes and within its immediate personal control, the presence and pressure of a mob of factious claquers in the interest of the prisoner, there has been not a word on behalf of justice and the people except the bald presentation of the underied fact of the killing which the Court admitted. Even now that the jury has lisagreed, we have no disposition to try Sur-LIVAN, either to convict or acquit him of the crime for which he was arraigned. We still leave that to the law and the persons whom the people have selected to administer it. But public sentiment is entitled to a frank expression of the wide-spread indignation which is felt at Judge McAllister for his conduct of the case. It is too much to say that he has been Sullivan's most efficient counsel In point of fact Sullivan selected the Judge to try him, by swearing that none of the other seven Judges would give him a fair trial, but were prejudiced against him, not a word of which is true, whether Sultivan thought so or pot. Having thus picked out the Judge to try him, his Judge practically picked the jury, and afterwards managed the case in the prisoner's behalf, letting in testi-mony for the defense, excluding testimony for the State, ruling in the most astonishing manner, trampling statute law under foot, disregarding decisions of the Supreme Court, and finally charging the jury in a way that was tantamount to instructions to acquit. This is the impression left on our mind from a careful perusal and study of the published proceedings, rulings, and testimony.

We do not charge or believe that he has been influenced corruptly to take this unprecedented course; we do not know his motives or purposes; we simply sum up the result of his rulings, instructions, and conduct

\*1. Two of Sullivan's friends, who must have either easy consciences or clairvoyant means for determining, swore that McALLISTER it was enough if "the apprehension and fear these claims, something over \$2,000,000, alone, of the eight Judges competent to sit, of danger was apparently well-grounded, counsel for the People was helpless: the law enables an accused person to select his Judge after this fashion, and provides no means for the People to take a change of venue. But a fair Judge, knowing in his own heart that this assertion was false and slanderous on his brother Judges, and feeling the dangerous influence of sympathy or favor itism on his own part, would have declined to accept so grave a responsibility under such suspicious circumstances. It was a very different matter from taking a change of venue to the court of some other county; it was the choice of the accused for this particular Judge and no other. The result proved that he was not mistaken in his selection.

2. Judge McALLISTER showed his bias in favor of the prisoner at the very start, and notably in his rulings about the qualification of jurors. The Constitution of the State simply requires that the accused shall be tried by "an impartial jury." There is statute made expressly to protect the people from ignorant, depraved, and corrupt juries, in which there is the following provision:

Provided. That it shall not be a cause of chall lenge that a juror has read in the newspapers an account of the commission of the crime with which the prisoner is charged, if such juror shall state, on oath, that he believes he can render an imparand provided, further, that, in the trial of any criminal cause, the fact that a person called as a juror has formed an opinion or impression, based upon ramor or upon newspaper statements (about the truth of which he has expressed no opinion) shall not disqualify him to serve as a juror in such case, if he shall upon oath state that he believes he can fairly and impartially render a verdici therein, in accordance with the law and the evi-dence, and the Court shall be satisfied of the truth

This statute has been passed upon by the Supreme Court, and jurors selected thereun der accepted as competent. Judge McAr-LISTER repudiated and ignored it by exaluding every juryman who admitted to an impression or opinion (and what intelligent, reading man in this community had not formed one about this case?) even when swearing that it should not influence his estimate of the evidence; and men were rejected by the score about whose fairness, up-

ed by the score about whose farness, uprightness, impartiality, and intelligence there was no reasonable doubt, until a jury entirely satisfactory to the defense was secured.

3. From the very opening of the trial Judge Mcalliter impressed upon the jury his belief that the accused ought to be achis belief that the accused ought to be acquitted, or at any rate left no doubt in the mind of anybody that he (Mcallistes) wanted him acquitted. He bullied the counsel for the people. "You can't have it all your own way," he said to them once, when they had had nothing their own way. "They applauded your side," he said again to them when they remonstrated at the mob's unseemly cheering and clapping one of his own astonishing decisions, leaving the inference that his side was the prisoner's. His antagonism to the People's counsel was so marked that the attorneys for the prisoner presumed upon it, and one of them (O'BRIEN) presumed upon it, and one of them (O'BRIEN) was indiscreet enough at one point of the proceedings to say to the State's Attorney:
"Oh, the Court is against you," and to his associate (Swett), "Sir Down, Young MAN, AND LET ME GO ON WITH THIS WITNESS; THE dent enough, but it was hardihood and pre-sumptions to boast of it. During the entire trial the mob in the court-room (said to have been composed mainly of the former stipen-diaries of the Board of Public Works, with

which Sullivan was associated), hooted and stamped in joy at every ruling in favor of the prisoner, and hissed in rage and malignity whenever the attorneys of the People insisted on justice and the law. Judge Mc ALLISTER made not a single effective effort to check this mob. Once he mildly suggested that it was "improper," and another time he said he was "helpless," though it was within his province and power at any moment to clear the court-room of all except those engaged in the trial. In this way, while the public outside was outraged at the prostitution of justice, he permitted the mob inside to impress the jury with the belief that the public sympathy was all with

the Judge and the prisoner.
4. In determining the evidence, he gave the defense the widest latitude. He allowed the prisoner's counsel to slander and vilify the character of the murdered man. He permitted Sullivan to make a stump speech o the jury and browbeat the State's Attorney in something like the same passion in which he killed Hanrond. He admitted the evidence of Sullivan and his relatives as to HANFORD'S having struck Mrs. SULLIVAN. All this might have been proper enough if he had extended the same latitude to the prosecution. No one desired that any circumstances favorable to Sullivan should be suppressed; but McALLISTER, not content with this, put the screws on the prosecution, and excluded the witnesses called by the pros-ecution to rebut the testimony in regard to the infamous assault on Hanford's character, and the blow alleged to have been received by Mrs. SULLIVAN. The murdered man's wife, who witnessed the affair, was not permitted to contradict the murderer and his rother on this point.

5. But it was in his instructions to the jury that McALLISTER exceeded all his former partiality for the prisoner. It is the law that the jury may convict of manslaughter in a trial for murder. In one of his instructions State's-Attorney REED copied the statute de fining murder, and also the statute defining nighter, with an instruction that, if the jury found the deceased not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter as defined by the statute, they could and should bring in a verdict of manslaughter. McAL LISTER refused to give this instruction ! Sub sequently the jury, of its own motion, de-manded a copy of the statutes, and McAL ISTER likewise refused this, though the statute provides that the jury shall be the udge of both the law and the facts. Again McALLISTER instructed the jury that "s citizen has a right to carry about his person loaded pistol for a lawful purpose, and the rotection of one's person from an unlawful attack is a lawful purpose"; and also, fur-ther on, that if the jury believed "the circumstance of his having a pistol with him was solely owing to the practice and habit of carrying it, then the jury should dismiss from the case the idea of previous malice. These two instructions, taken together mean that the habitual carrying of a conceal ed deadly weapon, which is an indictable offense under the statute (Chap. 38, Sec. 56, Criminal Code), so far from being a violation of law, is evidence of a lack of malice when the owner of the weapon shoots and kills! Coming from a Judge on the bench, such advice, dealt out to the ruffians and bullies of this great city, as well as the Sullivan jury, is a menace to the safety of society. As to the law of self-defense, Mc-ALLISTER'S first instruction was so vague that the jury asked for further light on the subject, and he then instructed them that and subse 'sole judge" of the situation. The State's Attorney succeeded later in compelling Me-ALLISTER to modify this instruction so as to make it apparent that the prisoner acted as a reasonable man would act, and not like one mad with rage or trembling with irresolution. This was important, since Mr. DUNHAM had testified that he was holding HANFORD when SULLIVAN knocked him down, and had seized HANFORD again when SULLIVAN shot him, showing that SULLIVAN was in no danger whatever, and that the weak, feeble man whom he first attacked, knocked down, and then killed was actually

all its weight against the balance of instructions in the prisoner's favor. The jury have disagreed, and one of those who voted for Sullivan's acquittal has since told the State's Attorney that he thought SULLIVAN ought to be punished, but he couldn't vote for it under MCALLISTER's instructions and rulings, showing that he was not left free to judge of the "law and the facts," as the statute requires. SULLIVAN is now at liberty, having been bailed in the small sum of \$8,000. We hope his friends will advise him to leave his revolver at home and not go around the town demanding retrac tions of his critics and shooting them if they refuse. As to the Judge who wrenched him out of the grasp of justice, an indignant community and his own conscience will pass judgment upon his conduct. In the history of criminal trials in Chicago there has never been anything like it.

pinioned when he was shot; but the en-

forced modification of this instruction lost

THE WAR-CLAIM PERIL The letter of Mr. TILDEN on the War-claim ousiness is a wail of despair. It is the play-

Republicans are saying that he has any knowledge of the progress of the campaign.
If HEWITT had not inclosed him the state ments of Republicans high in authority, Mr. The would have gone down to his grave not knowing what had defeated him! The earnestness, the desperate emphasis, with which he thrusts the promise of a veto before the people, gives a flat denial to the suggestion that he has not been a diligent student of the whole business, and fully aware that, unless he could deceive the pub lic by a specious promise, his election was hopelessly lost.

We have already shown that Mr. TILDEN

if elected, will be confronted by 150 Repre-

sentatives and thirty-two Senators of his sentatives and thirty-two Sensatives own party, who will be personal representa-tives of the States and of the people who hold these claims and who are supporting TILDEN in the full assurance that they will be paid. Under that assurance and conviction he will receive a large Electoral vote that might have been otherwise given. He will be confronted by these Democratic Senators and Representatives with a bill repealing the prohibition of payment of any claim against the United States to any person who had been engaged in the Rebellion. That is the whole legislation needed by the South. The repeal of that simple prohibition will open the door to the whole million of Southern claimants. They will ask no other legislation,-the existing law providing all that is needed to place those claims on an equal footing with the hundred millions of dollars of other claims already paid. In support of that bill, repealing the disloyalty clause, the Governors and Legislatures of every Southern State will petition. Tammany Hall, which will be moved to Washington with TILDEN will support it; all the State-Sovereignty lawyers in the United States will approve it the Democratic Congressional caucus will approve it; the Democratic party in both branches of Congress will approve it. It will become the great measure of the party, and how can Mr. Tripen veto it? Will he, at his advanced age, after having intrigued for this office of President so many years, break with his party at the threshold of his Administration, and become another Andrew Johnson-a President without a party? Such veto, impossible against the united support of his party, will be opposed to every prin siple of political action ever asserted by Mr.
Thiden. It will be in conflict with his whole political code. He has fully advised himself of the inability of a President to resist the power and coercion of his own party; he has eclared that no President can do this unless protected in his independence by an amendment to the Constitution. In his lette of acceptance he ridiculed Gov. HAYES promise to make himself independent of party by refusing to be a candidate for re-election. This, TILDEN claimed, was absurd. No Pres ident could put his party in Congress at defiance. Here is what he said:

While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magis-trate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election, experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incum-This emphatic assertion of the futility of

romises made by candidates as opposed to arty discipline and party unity is of itself the strongest answer to Mr. Tilden's own eleventh-hour promise, that if elected he will veto the great leading measure of his Administration. At a previous election, in denying that Mr. Lincoln, if elected, could exercise any restraint upon his party by the exercise law applicable to all Presidents elected by party. In his letter to Judge KENT he used this language:

What will Mr. Lincoln do? Can he be expect. as President, to understand the state of things in any other sense than that of his own partisch poli-cy? Can he avoid the attempts to maintain the power of his party by the same means which will power of all party of the same means union with have acquired it? Can he emancipate himself from the dominion of the ideas, associations, and influ-ences which will have accompanied him in his rise to power? Can he be expected to act in any new direction with sufficient breadth of view and firm-

Can Mr. TILDEN ask any higher patriotis for himself than what he insisted was impossible in any other President? Can he ask the people to give any greater weight to his promise to defeat these claims by his veto, when he but a few weeks ago solemnly declared that all self-imposed restrictions by candidates were wholly futile? Mr. Traben, if elected, will be elected mainly by the voter of these claimants, who vote for him expecting thereby to secure payment. To use his own pointed language, "Can he emancipate himself from the dominion of the ideas, associations, and influences which will have accompanied him in his rise to power"?

What the American people want, in order to be assured that these claims will not be paid, is not Mr. TILDEN's promise to veto the bills, or that he will stand alone with a shotgun to shoot any claimant approaching the Treasury; but what the people want is an assurance from TILDEN that the Democratic party, of which he is the chief, will not make any change in the law by which the existing exclusion of these Southern claims shall be repealed? Mr. Tilden is but one man. He admits the existence of the claims, and the demand for their payment by the

LIVAN and his wife, who are as much entitled to protection as Mr. and Mrs. SULLIVAN are to sympathy. There are thousands of men who, like HANFORD, do not carry loaded revolvers, and who make a practice of sitting on the front door-steps with their family leasant summer evenings; they are entitled to some protection against unexpected attack at the hands of unknown men, against sudden and violent death without warrant of preparation, and against infernal vilification after falling victims to the assassin. The are thousands of pure and virtuous women who are as devoted to their husbands as Mrs SULLIVAN is to hers; they are entitled to some assurance that their homes shall not be in-vaded and their husbands and protectors shot down before their eyes, utterly helpless. Such protection and such assurance are renote and uncertain so long as homicides may call in a Judge whose humanitarianism throws all his sympathy on the side of the slayer, and obscures his sense of justice to the slain and his sense of danger to the community.

· LOOK OUT FOR FRAUDS. The dispatch from our special correspond-ent at Joliet, which was printed in the last ssue of THE TRIBUNE, showing the details of the registration in that town, ought to serve as a warning to Republicans to be on their guard. The registration in the five voting precincts of Joliet foots up the astonishing total of 3,913 voters, exceeding the aggregate of the vote of 1872 by 1,800. In the First Ward alone, 1,471 persons have been registered, which would give one vote to every two and a half of the entire population of the ward, -a result which exceeds in shame ful and villainous fraud anything that Boss Tween ever accomplished. It would be nost extraordinary vote that could yield one voter to every six of population in that town where there is a large foreign population with the usual proportion of unnaturalized persons, not having been five years in the United States. If every one not on his death-bed were conveyed to the polls and roted, they could hardly vote legally one vote to six of the population. It would even then be suspicious. The registration of Joliet, mounting to nearly 4,000, would indicate population of at least 25,000 people, thu aking it one of the largest cities in the State outside of Chicago, and placing it in the same category with Peoria, Spi and Quincy, which is manifestly The population of Joliet in 1870 by the United States census was but 7,263. Making llowance for growth, 12,000 would be a liberal estimate for its present population To say that it has a population of 25,000 people is to state what is evidently a gross xaggeration, and yet this is just what the existration indicates. In view of this palpable determination of the Democracy to swindle at the forthcoming election, the most aseful thing that the Republicans of Joliet can do is to organize into vigilance committees, take the lists, scrutinize them carefully. and take measures to purge them of the fraudulent names. If they will do this, they can undoubtedly take off 2,000 names. They will find them full of repeaters, of aliens, and of imported voters. This infamous registration is a sure indication that a villainy is about to be practiced upon the people of Will County, which no amount of mass-meet ings or torchlight processions can hinder. Their only salvation is to take the registry

ists and thoroughly expose them. This registration has a useful less only for the Republicans of Will County, but of Cook County also. The same class of men who produced this result in Joliet are immediate suburbs, and the Democrats are at work upon their scoundrelly operations.

If our clubs and ward organizations want to put in active work where it will do the most good, they must watch the registry lists, examine them, and purify them. If the Democrats in Joliet can put in 2,000 frauduent votes, how many will they put in in this county, at the Stock-Yards, in South Chicago, at the canal stone-quarries, and all along the river? In this lies the real danger, an Republicans will not do wisely to shut their eyes to it. Mass-meetings, torohlight pro-cessions, and general enthusiasm are all well nough in their way, but they must not be relied upon to achieve a victory. They cannot save the Republicans from an over-whelming defeat by fraud, if this infamous registration business is not checked. The dan ger is an alarming one, and should not be estimated too lightly. Defeat is inevitable if this fraudulent registration goes on unchal-lenged. Torchlights, stump-speeches, hurrahs, and mass-meetings, are not going to save the party against the organized villainy of the Democracy, which will precipitate an avalanche of fraudulent votes upon the balot-box unless the Republicans organize and commence at once earnest and active preparations to resist it.

THE TILDEN GAINS IN CHICAGO.

Some person possessing a lively and fertile imagination has written a communication from this city to the St. Louis Republican which is being extensively copied into the columns of the Democratic-Confederate newspapers, and commented upon in exultant terms by them. The letter sets forth that the writer finds,

upon examination, that nearly the entire mass of merchants, bankers, and business

THE WAR-GLAIN FRRIT.
The letter of the Transer has defined and the proposed by the defined of the proposed by the defined of the proposed of the problem of the control of the proposed of the problem of

for the pure, unadulterated, State-Sovereign on, CHARLES O'CONOR.

This letter-writer reports Mr. FIELD a saying that their store "employed about 900 men, and that fully 700 of them would support TILDEN." We do not believe that Mr. FIELD made any such assertion. The Demogratic clerks in his store will undoubtedly vote for "Old Usufruct," while the Repub ican employes will support Gen. HAYES.

The next assertion this correspondent makes is, that Mr. CHARLES P. KELLOGG had made up his mind to support TILDEN and lammany. All we need say in reply is that Mr. KELLOGG is an independent Republican who generally scratches his ticket, but we have personal knowledge that on the 7th of November he will cast his vote for HAYES and WHEELER. Mr. KELLOGO'S father, has always been a Democrat, will support Mr. Tilden, and it was probably the old gentleman the correspondent had reference to.

The third name the fellow gives is that of

L. B. OTIS "who," he says, "has always been a Republican, but is now loud in his denunciation of Hayes and in his praise of THORN." In the first place, Judge Orns has not acted with the Republican party for four years. In 1872 he was the Liberal and Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District of this State. Secondly, it is a alsehood that he denounces Gov. HAYES. On the contrary, we have reason for believing that he holds the Governor in very high esteem, as he is personally acquainted with him. He will probably vote for Tilder for party reasons, but at the same time is the last man in Chicago who would say a harsh

or unkind word of his old Ohio friend. The next name mentioned by this penny-liner as "agoin'" for Thorn is Potter PALMER, the popular host of the Palmer House. Mr. Palmer is a gentleman who is in the habit of attending to his own business, and voting as he pleases, without asking any man's advice or consent. The Democracy have made his hostelry their campaign headquarters; and it would be a very unseemly thing for him to be carrying on a political campaign against them. He will vote to suit himself.

"The last "gain" from the Republican for Thorn enumerated by the veracious Bo-hemian is "W. F. Coolbaugh, the millionaire banker," who "will vote for TILDEN and Reform." It will not be astonishing to the people of this city that the politician-banker (and the only one of the sort in the city), who has been stumping for the Demo-cratic party all his life, and who is as old and inveterate a Democrat as Sam TILDEN himself, going to vote for THEDEN this year." The ndent adds : "He (COOLBAUGH) says correspondent adds: "He (COOLBAUGE) says that the election of HAYES will insure us four years more of hard times, and that its very announcement will send concerns that are just getting along now sky-high." We do not believe that Mr. Coolbaugh ever nade so reckless and untruthful a statement The correspondent has put the language of some ward-bummer, haranguing a saloon

rowd, into his mouth. This, then, is the prodigious list of "Trupen gains" of "solid men" who have abandoned Haves, and are going to revolution ize this city for the "usufruct" of Tammany Hall. Our Democratic-Confederate exchange are rolling the sweet morsel under their

M'ALLISTER'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED. Yesterday afternoon people could restrain their indignation no longer at the extraordinary conduct of Judge McALLISTER in his producing it here. The same orders that management of the SULLIVAN murder case, went out to that suburban place to falsify and the following petition was drawn up and circulated on the Board of Trade. It was signed as fast as the members could read it and affix their names. It is being circulated elsewhere and signed by the best class of people, irrespective of political or religious proclivities. It reads:

ligious proclivities. It reads:

The Hon. W. K. McAllister, Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, III.—Sia: The undersigned citizens of Cook County, irrespective of political parties or other partisan preferences, and from a high sense of public duty in the premises, would respectfully request that you will without unnecessary delay resign and vacute the position you hold as one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, believing as we sincerely do that such a course on your part is imperatively demanded to insure such a proper respect for the judiciary of our State as will enable the people to rest content in the assurance that even-handed justice may be relied on in the decision of all matters the decision of which depends upon the Judges of our courts.

casion of which appears to add that the especial moving cause of the petitioners hereto is your recent, rulings as to jurors and evidence, especially the latter, and the extraordinary line of instructions voluntarily submitted by you to the jury in the case of the People vs. ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, recase of the People vs. Alexander Sullivan, recently tried before you in the Criminal Court in this
city. The petitioners cannot fail to express their
astonishment at the exhibition, during the course
of that trial, of an apparent determination on the
part of the Court to prejudge the case in favor of
the defendant to such a degree as to warrant the
view that your instructions were intended to induce
the jury to render a verdict of acquittal in a case in
which the public in this county have felt that a fair
and impartial trial should be had in the interest of
public safety and the sound administration of the
laws of the land, and this result we feel has not been
reached, and for the reason stated.

Whatever course Judge McALLISTER may nclude to take in view of this meorial, it will be difficult for him to hide from himself an impression that he should not continue in a position where he will con-stantly be called upon to administer justice

their independence and given him help, he would have reached Constantinople. own army, however, was worn out by the constant attacks of the Turks. He was without a staff, medical help, quarter without a stair, medical neip, quartermasters and commissaries, or ammunition and artillery in sufficient quantities. Worse than this, the commanders on the Drins and the southwest frontier proved to be inefficient men and were speedily evercome, so that the wings of his army were thrown back upon himself, and everything was plunged into confusion. Still he has fought on with the wormout army, hopeless of winter his worn-out army, hopeless of reinforcement beyond the few Russian adventurers who have gone into Servia. He was worthy

A New York Herald dispatch from Columbia S. C., under date of Oct. 23, says:

The indications to-day are more convincing that the presence of the troops will result in undoing the disintegration effected among the negroes by the whites, and cause a consolidation of that vote for the Republican candidates, as heretofore.

"Disintegration" is good. WEBSTER defines

"Disintegration" is good. Wassyan defines "disintegration" as "reduction to integrant parts." Soul and body are the integrant parts of man. "The disintegration effected among the negroes by the wates" at Ellenton reduced a hundred or more colored men to their integrant parts; and the reduction was so effectual that there is not the slightest prospect that "the presence of the troops will result in undoing" it. It is to be hoped, however, in the interest of both humanity and republicanism, that the presence of the troops will result in the prevention of any more "disintegration" of the Burley Leb-Gary style. LER-GARY style.

In publishing the report of Capt. CLATTON HALE on the recent cold-blooded and diabolical murders of Republicans in Louisiana, an error was made in his name, which was printed HALL instead of HALE. Capt. HALE, of the Sixinstead of Hall. Capt. Hall, of the Sixteenth Regular Infantry, was a former resident of Knoxville, Ill.; he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunters in the late War. Those acquainted with him represent him to be as fearless in the discharge of his duty as Julius Casan, and wholly unbiased on a Discourage of the capture of the ca politics. A Democratic friend said to us that he did not take much stock in the usual reports of Southern outrages, but as regarded the investigated by Capt. HALE; he believed plicitly his report to be true. Capt. Halls was on recruiting service in this city two or three years ago, and is well remembered by many of

Speaking of election frauds in connection with Democratic majorities, the Cincinnati Gazette

The First Precinct of the Thirteenth Ward was awarded a prize banner by the Democratic Executive Committee for the largest percentage of increase in Democratic gains. The whole number of votes cast was 88%, and a complete canvass of the precinct, made by the Commercial, shows that just 25 per cent of the vote was shadowy. Two hundred and twenty names do not belong to voters in the ward. This, somehow, antagonizes the Enquirer theory, that it was the Enpublicans who rolled in the frands. The precinct showing the largest percentage of Democratic gain is the one which reports the largest fraudulent vote. Meantime, the lists which we have published have not suffered serious amendment. Every day adds to the proof that it was repeaters that did the work.

PERSONAL.

Adelina Patti, after much hesitation, has recon

Adelina Patti, after much hesitation, has reconsidered her reconsideration, and will fulfill her Russian engagement this winter, being impelled thereto by the personal request of the Czar.

Upwards of 10e seniptors, including some of the most famous in England, are competing for the Byron statue, which is soon to be placed in London. The models are to be put on exhibition Nov. 3.

Nov. 3.

Charles Francis Adams has spoken of himself to a reporter as "a fancy candidate"; and in this phrase may be found an explanation of his disdainful and high-priced airs with reference to the Two sons of John Bright have been spending the

summer in this country without the knowle of the newspapers. Distinguished foreig seem to be ignorant of the fact that such con is punishable with fine and imprisonment.

request a public announcement of the fact that he is not so wealthy as he has been represented to be; and he desires to have it known that the demands upon his purse for contributions to charitable objects are greater than he can meet. Capt. John Wilson, who in 1859 rescued 500 p

sons from the sinking steamship Connaught, is now living in extreme destitution at New Orleans. He was made a hero of on both sides the ocean at the time, but his services have been forgotten, while old age and poverty have overtaken him.

Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, the eminent naturalist, is one of the defenders of Slade, the Spiritualistic impostor lately on trial in London. He is a reluctant witness, having been much abused for permitting a reading of a covert defense of Spirit-

A centenary dinner is to be given in behalf of the Boston-Latin School on the 8th of November, when the alumni of this venerable and famous institution will be gathered from all parts of the country. Charles Francis Adams, Wendell Phillips, W. M. Evarts, and others have signified their intention to be recessed.

be present.
"A Handbook of London Bankers," outlining the business of the legitimate successors of "goldsmiths keeping running cashes," has been published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus. The work covers two centuries and a half of history, and is filled with biographical details and anecdotes il-lustrating the subjects treated of.

Instrating the subjects treated of.

The Interior—Presbyterian organ of this city—advises Dr. Talmage to "sand his hands and get a surer hold next time,"—which, we take it, is intended to be a mild expression of disapprobation, though it is capable of another meaning. If Mr. Talmage had sanded his hands and gotten a surer hold before the late change in the Christian-at-Work, he would have stolen a newspaper.

A correspondent of a London paper who attended the Episcopal church at Long Branch, says: "The service was so essentially English that an English-man of our party, carried away irresistibly by the all-powerful law of association, slept through the sermon in as tranquil and masterly manner as if he had been at home in his family pew." The Rector, like too many Rectors before him lined in English

POLI

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Municipal Reformings---Notes fi REBEI

A. M. T. LUNTER'S P. TING AROUND TO MENT. MENT.

Special Dispo
Washington, D. (
M. T. Hunter, of Vir.
the subject of payin
rived here to-day.
Rebel claims, both fo daves, which he he alaves, which he held tions imposed by th He proposed to proce contained in the ac tributing the surplus States. Upon this po When the United St transfer their surplus when the United ransfer their surplus ag that it had no and itates, it saved the cost the discutty by giving ioan or deposit without United States in certain mode. I propose in named by Mr. Lincolning to give the despot deposited with the St. the same manner be

the same manner be la proportion to his the surplus revenue in made was not an amoney to the States at tion, the deposit of \$4 holding States in the same terms would be teenth Amendment, went to not for the same terms would be teenth Amendment, went to not for the same terms would be teenth Amendment, went to not for the same terms would be teenth Amendment, went to not for the same terms would be teenth Amendment, went to not for the same terms would be teenth Amendment, went to the same terms would be teen to the same terms would be teen to the same terms would be terms would be terms to the same terms would be terms to the same ter ment to pay for slaves inducement to depo the States was in the I far more usefully this way than if it of the United State

not, it is no violation ment. But in the pres slaveholding interest sum might go far to a it would not pay him. ment might thus be re of the Fourteenth or Constitution, and gra-SOUTH

> CHARLESTON, C Chamber of Comn Methodist, Catholic leading Presbyteris Jewish ministers, an and other banks in 6 the condition of the condition of people of the I nies that the Carolina are distincted for the State is in caunot be duly enfo State; that any lawf interference; that the are disaffected towa to infringe on their the rifle clubs in the against the law, and collisions the white aggressors.

THE REPUBLICAN

Special Correspondence New York, Oct. 2 diana failed to extend Democrats, the politicomes of great in and whichever of gains these is in a not necessarily eart votes will help him. York going;" has of national interest to say that if the Republicans, the ele impossibility. Let Outside of the Citie vote of the State Dix received 445,8 will not fall shin 1874, Tilden the temperage strong, and mainly and voted against great apathy amon become a President time, too, Gov. Tile

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ble persons have been ar-charges of theft preferred peddlers without the reg-, but within the grounds; elieve that the latter are cannine article of black-aught as soon as possible which has never flourished h our courts have learned

by gaslight and veil their enjoy Fanny Kemble's iment paid her by an Irish he was leaving the stage-I had gathered about, and s for Miss Fanny. "Be-gaslight," exclaimed a byer only faintly in the dim Och, and bedad, she looks retorted another more admirer. As the latter tunity of judging of the I looks, his abiding faith g.

for the United States at inated at Yale Gollege in pursued a post-graduate He was admitted to the He was admitted to the racticed for two or three literary tastes led him to weekly reviews. When in New York Harbor, he at language: From 1866 at Moscow. Being then ed to pass through Stathat Gen. Curtin arter. Neither the latof his staff knew uglish; and Schuyler's of his staff knew inglish; and Schuyler's rought him into demand, position of Secretary of duntil his articles on the hiva made Russia uncomwhen he asked and was stantinople. His eminent the investigation of the too fresh in the public results manifest.

POLITICAL.

Hunter, of Virginia, Has a Plan for Paying the Rebel Claims.

Extraordinary Denials by Citizens of Charleston of Southern Outrages.

Reason to Believe that Hayes Will Carry New York by 25,000 Majority.

The State Alive with Republican Activity and En-

Danger to Be Apprehended from Democratic Fraudulent Voting.

The Workingmen's Protective League Get Up a Ticket.

Municipal Reform Club-Ward Meetings---Notes from Headquarters.

REBEL CLAIMS. A. M. T. LUNTER'S PROPOSED METHOD OF GET-TING ABOUND THE FOURTEENTH AMEND-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. UNGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—A letter of R. MASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—A letter of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, written in 1873, upon the subject of paying Southern claims, is revived here to-day. He had a plan for paying Rebel claims, both for property taken and for claves, which he held would avoid the restrictions of the contract of the co tions imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment. He proposed to proceed upon the same plan as contained in the act of June 23, 1836, for dis-

He proposed to proceed upon the same plan as contained in the act of June 23, 1836, for distributing the surplus revenue among the several states. Upon this point Mr. Hunter wrote:

When the United States Government wished to transfer their stribus revenue to the States (Jovernment wished to transfer their stribus revenue to the States (Jovernment wished to transfer their stribus revenue to the States (Jovernment wished to transfer their stribus revenue to the States (Jovernment wished to transfer their stribus revenue to the States (Jovernment wished to transfer their stribus revenue to the States (Jovernment wished to transfer their stribus revenue to the Prescribed mode. I propose that \$400,000,000, the same of Begodie slaveholders, should be deposited with the States without interest, and in the same manner be loaned to the slaveholders, should be deposited with the States without interest, and in the same manner be loaned to the slaveholders, should be deposited with the States without interest, and in the same manner be loaned to the slaveholders, should be deposited with the States without interest, and in the States without interest, and in the States without interest, and in proportion to his loases. If the loan of the surplus revenue in the manner in which it gives made was not an assumption of powers in which it was a sumption of powers in which it was a sumption of powers in which it was a sumption of the States of which should be surplus revenue with the states and the bope that it would be used to the states and the bope that it would be used to the surplus revenue with the surplus revenue in the Prescription of the States of which he was a clieben. That this way than if it remained in the Treasury of the United States and the surplus revenue with the the whole Union the expenses of the original cutlay. I do not propose either to strack the validity
of the amendment, or to violate it. A
loan of \$400,000,000 to the slaveholding
States, without interest, to be loaned again
on the same terms without interest, or with small
interest, to be recalled at the pleasure of the United
States, is no payment in whole or in part for the
losses sustained by the slaveholders, and if it be
not, it is no violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. But in the present depression of the former
slaveholding interest in the South a loan of this
sum might go far to satisfy the claimant, although
it would not pay him. The United States Government might thus be relieved, without any violation
of the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments to the
Constitution, and greatly to the advantage of all
concerned.

SOUTH CAROLINA. AN UNBIASED OPINION, YOU KNOW.
CHARLESTON, Oct. 26.—The President of the Chamber of Commerce has united with the Methodist, Catholie, and Episcopal Bishops, and leading Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, and Jewish ministers, and Presidents of all National and other banks in Charleston in an address on the condition of South Carolina to the people of the United States, which denies that the white people of South Carolina are disloyal or disaffected to the United States Government; that any part of the State is in insurrection; that the law cannot be duly enforced within the limits of the State; that any lawful cause exists for Federal interference; that the white people of the State are disaffected toward colored people, or desire to infringe on their political or civil rights; that the rifle clubs in the State are combinations against the law, and that in the recent race collisions the white people have bean the aggressors. AN UNBIASED OPINION, YOU KNOW.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK IN THE CITY AND STATE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

New York, Oct. 24.—Since the election in Indiana failed to exterminate the hopes of the Democrats, the political situation in this State Democrats, the political situation in this State becomes of great interest to the entire country. New York has 35 votes in the Electoral College, and whichever of the Presidential candidates gains these is in a fair way of being elected,—not necessarily certain of success, but those 35 votes will help him amazingly. "How is New York going;" has therefore become a question of national interest and importance. It is safe to say that if the State can be carried by the Republicans, the election of Tilden becomes an York goings, has therefore become a question of national interest and importance. It is a section of national interest and importance it is a section of the nation is to stand auchor of the problems, the election of Tilden become a mispossibility. Let us see what the chances are not impossibility. Let us see what the chances are not impossibility. Let us see what the chances are not to the third of the Citics of New York and Brookly, in 1873, the vote was also gravely and the section of the control of the contr

ats, but there are still th

support of the "regular nominee" many of the malcoutents, but there are still thousands of Democrats who will not swallow Mr. Tilden. On election-day he will be traded off by wholesale in the interests of local candidates.

THE KELLY-MORRISSET FIGHT.

The squabble in the Democratic party in New York is likely to inure to the benefit of the Republicans. John Kelly, who is the recognized head of Tammany Hall, went to St. Louis for the express purpose of defeating Mr. Tilden, while John Morrissey, the leader of the anti-Tammany Democrats, went there to secure his nomination. Tilden being nominated, Morrissey expected to see the Tammany organization broken up. Kelly deposed, and himself installed as the high-cockolorum of New York Democracy. Mr. Tilden wanted to carry out this programme, but it happened to be one of those cases where the tall was anable to waggle the dog. Tammany Hall was too strong for Tilden and Morrissey, so they attempted to harmonize the contending factions. At the State Convention this object seemed to have been gained, the anti-Tammany faction being allowed one-third of the delegation in the Convention. It was hoped that on this basis harmony would be restored, and the Democracy become united. But this was not to be. As soon as there was a PROSPECT FOR SPOILS.

PROSPECT FOR SPOILS,
the old fight broke out again. Tammany Hall
claimed the right to nominate city and county
officers, but magnanimously offered to her
outponents a few of those to which neither
perquisites not patronage attached. Morrissey
had a candidate whom he wanted snugly fixed, and,
when Kelly promised to take care of his man,
Morrissey became anxious to have the anti-Tammany faction accept Tammany's offer. But Morrissey found that it was more difficult to deliver
his goods than to sell them. When he made his
proposition,

many faction accept Tammany's offer. But Morrissey found that it was more difficult to deliver his goods than to sell them. When he made his proposition,

EX-SHERIPY JIMMY O'BRINN
came to the front and objected. Now, Jimmy has a large following that fairly worships him, and were rejoiced to see him take the field against Morrissey, whose dictatorial and overbearing manner has become altogether too pronounced lately to please them. While O'Brien has had the votes. Morrissey has claimed the credit of the opposition to Tammany. Besides, Jimmy is ambitious to be Sheriff again, and to dispense the quarter of a million of dollars' patronage pertaining to that office. So he bearded Mr. Morrissey in his den, refused to be sold out, and defied both Morrissey and Tammany Hall. The two great leaders nearly came to blows in plain view of their contending armies. Various attempts were made to conciliate O'Brien, and the negotiations have occupied fully two weeks. But he has held out, and the result has been that he has triumphed, while Morrissey has been ignominously kicked out of the anti-Tammany organization. He must now either train alone, or become a tail to John Kelly's kite. The probability is that he will sulk till after election.

O'BRINN'S TACTICS.

The secret of O'Brien's pertinacity in holding out against the seductive offers of John Melly, and the persuasive eloquence of John Morrissey, lies in the fact that he has received more complimentary overtures from the Republican leaders. If he chooses to exert himself, he holds the balance of power. The Republican's only hope of getting any of the city or county offices and patronage rests upon their being able to divide the Democracy. They can therefore well afford to support O'Brien for Sheriff, let him name the Mayor' and other officers, provided he will give them the County Clerk, with its extensive patronage, and throw in a little something from the Mayor's office. This is the programme O'Brien has under consideration at present, and when he will doubtless be indo

This is the outlook for city politics to-day—Tammany Hall playing a lone-band in a cut-throat game against the Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats.

IN BROOKLYN

a similar state of things exists, except that, instead of giving 30,000 or 35,000 Democratic majority, it gives only 6,000 or 7,000. The City and County Government has for years been in the hands of a Ring of as unscrapulous scoundrels as ever plundered New York of Chicago, whose official robberles have been sanctioned and approved by Gov. Tilden. When there has been danger of their losing their grip, he has interposed in their behalf. Gen. Slocum has valiantly led a faction of the Democratic party in opposition to this Ring, and has manfully fought them for several years. But the thirst for spoils has been so strong within the party that he has met with but little success. This year, however, a combination has been effected between the Slocum faction and the Republicans, a first-class county licket placed in nomination, and there is hope that it will be successful. If we can once break that Ring, Kings County will become a Republican county.

The result of this disaffection in the Democratic ranks, and the fusion of the respectable members of that party with the Republicans, cannot fall to reduce the Democratic majority on the mational ticket in both these cities. Of course, Tammany Hall proper will vote for the "regular nominee,"—no matter whether it be Tilden or one of Hewit's other mules.—but those Democrate who combine to defeat the Tammany local ticket will be very apt to vote for Hayes and Wheeler on the Presidential ticket, and for Morgan for Governor. It is, therefore, highly probable that, instead of sending out 55,000 Democratic majority from New York and Brooklyn to cut down the Republican majority in the State, these two cities will give less than 12,000. In any event, New York is sure to give a good substantial majority for Hayes and Wheeler.

REPUBLICANS WAKING UP.

The close contest in Indiana has tended to aronse the Republicans in

effect on his political prospects, unless to damage them, a thing the sight of him is highly calculated to accomplish. It was a Sarcioga Democrat who said, after hearing Tilden's address to the Social Science Convention, "It is fortunate, indeed, that the old man is restrained from stumpling the country. If he were to show himself from Oregon to Florida the Republicans need not spend a dollar in the campaign." Another prominent Democrat furnished biting arguments against the great Reformer to a Republican speaker, and, at the county seat, the defection is marked enough to promise the redemption of a Democratic township. The enthusiasm is, consequently, one-sided. For the State and local ticket the Democrats are working as hard as they can, for the chief place they are worse than indifferent.

The great demonstration of the campaign here occurred last week, combining a procession and speaking. The Hayes and Wheeler Clube of the county responded to the general call, and formed an imposing line. The great gathering at the county seat is to be this Thursday, and will be equally successful. The personal unpopularity of Mr. Tilden in nowise lessens the political commotion. Every man, woman, and child is a partisan. The lade of 50. In every town you will find a pole and banner, as well as an active Club. Saratoga County is an important factor in the Twentieth Congressional District. The majority it gave Mr. Hathorn in 1874 saved him his seat, and it now holds the balance of power. Montgomery and Schenectady Counties are lightly Republicans, when not moved by local issues, but have given Democratic majorities twice since 1872, which would have placed a Democratin Congress but for the steadiness of the Saratoga County vote. This is due to the character of the population, largely made up as it is of the better class of farmers.

Warren County were by no means alone, Tilden carried the day by 66 votes. Last fail the return to sense began with 397 majority for the Republicans on the State, in the counting up work of the co

OUR DANGER.

THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS IN THE EMERGENCY. the State of New York was carried for Seymour and Hoffman in 1868 by the cold-blooded return of 30,000 fraudulent votes from New York City. This by Tilden and Tweed. Tilden and Apgar carried the State for Bigelow last fall in precisely the same manner. It is given up that the election of President next month depends upon the vote of that State. Tilden is the Confederate condidate and is it suppossible that he will ate candidate, and is it supposable that he will scruple to resort to the same means in his own behalf that he did in behalf of others? Already frauds than ever are contemplated.

drawn in 1972. In 1974 the inspective was been because the Emphalican were largely after active religion from of 20,000, the Spromer only acreated the Sizes by 10,000. The Spromer only acreated the Sizes by 10,000. The Spromer only acreated the Sizes by 10,000. The Spromer only were been forced upon them. The head of their ticket is without spot, is popular, and is as good an organize art limit, altitural, here is a series of the se

enort to see through the intricacies of the in-come-tax law, gave it up, and went to the Assessor and begged him to tax him at his dis-cretion, offering all the help his confidential clerk could give him about his income. How-ever low down a Southern Democrat was, he could appreciate the humor contained in that statement.

olumns for campaign 'work,' either in the way of silence or speech." There have been about twelve or thirteen numbers of the Nation published since campaign work commenced, and in none of them can be found any adverse criticism upon the Democratic candidates or campaign leaders, but many effective puffs of them, while every the track only Republicate but Democrate or the property of the control of the control of them.

none of them can be found any adverse criticism upon the Democratic candidates or campaign leaders, but many effective puffs of them, while every sin that not only Republicans, but Democrats or Southern Ku-Klux, have committed has been charged upon the Republican party. If that isn't campaign "work," what is?

From the day that Tilden was nominated the Nation has been "steadily throwing its influence" for Tilden, and, if he is elected, the editor may look upon the Tilden sadministration as some of his own handiwork, for, if he has not done all, he "has done what he could" to elect him.

I believe in fighting the corruption in the Republican party, but don't believe in the sentimental twaddie of the Nation's "one of the most thoughtful men in the country," who has "hardly seen a paper which has not favored his [Hayes, election," but, to sum it up, has about decided to vote for Tilden, because, though there's no doubt that Hayes desires reform, there's a doubt of his ability to bring it about, while "Tilden is master already," "has made himself a name all over the world(! ?) as an able executive officer and a foe of corruption," so he will but have to suggest to his followers to reform, and lo, they are reformed! Now, if the Democratic party was, in the slightest degree, better than the Republican, that talk might mean something; but the solent mush him self who admires Tilden's "power," but doubts his "desire" for reform, that he has overlooked the fact that Hayes has not, so far, sacrificed any one among his articles of belief in order to keep the entire support of his party, while that was the first thing Mr. Tilden did do.

The Nation is fond of telling us that Chandler & Co. are themselves "part of the thing to be reformed." No Republican has denied it, but a short time ago Tilden was himself "part of the Tammany to be reformed," and it is still, to state it fairly, an open question whether he left because "corruption" was disagreeable to him, or because his instinct taught him to leave a sinking ship in tim

ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 26.—The Hap. D. L. Phillips, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, returned from Scott County this afternoon, where he has been speaking this week, and, after an hour's rest, started out again, and speaks this evening at Salisbury, in this county. He is making the most thor-ough and vigorous canvass this Democratic district has ever witnessed. Prof. Turner, of Mor gan, the Independent candidate for Congress in this district in 1874, has now pronoun strong letter to the Independents, for Col. Phil-lips, as well as for Cullom, and numerous other leading Independents are following his example in support of Phillips. All this has alarmed The State, on a fair poll, for President, is Republican by 50,000 majority. Lincoln earlied it in 1860 by that majority, and Grant in 1872. In 1874 the majority was less, because the Republicans were largely in the field, and were not polled. In 1868, with the acknowledged fraud of 30,000, Seymour only carried the State by 10,000. The Republican party in the state was never more united or in better trim than now. The old War issues, naked

dress them.

A local Republican parade and meeting is now going on here. The nome clubs, together with visiting clubs, are on horeback, and number about 30. Mas J. Inscore, of Anna, addresses the gathering after the parade.

For a local turn-out, speedily gotten up, this excels any of the campaign hereabouts.

Emony, Cook Co., Ill., Oct. 26.—A rousing Republican rally was held at Dorre's Hall in this place last evening. It was a brilliant success, and a great credit to the town. It is a good thing to see such an audience assembled in such a cause in Lemont, and is a harbinger of better things.

The hall was crowded to overflowing, all the standing-room was taken. John H. Clough and William Aldrich, of Chicago, made abort but good speeches. And that brilliant Irish orator, the Hon. A. L. Morrison, made one of his finest efforts. To hold an audience for two hours in silent and respectful attention, except as the silence is broken by cheers, is no ordinary test of oratorical power, especially when a good part of the listeners are upon their feet, and have aiready stood to hear two speeches. Mr. Morrison is a great favorite here, and last night added to his previous reputation.

Mesars. Clough and Aldrich made a good impression, and will receive a good vote here. On the whole, the Republicans will give a good account of themselves in November. The Lemont City Band furnished music, and our Republican Glee Club sang several pieces with fine effect.

Ducquoix, Ill., Oct. 26.—Ex-State Treasurer Bates, of Springfield, has just closed a telling and interesting address to the people of our city. The meeting was held in the park, and was well stended, although the atmosphere was allittle too chilly to be pleasant. The General's address was confined solely to facts and figures, which he substantiated by the records, and its effect cannot help but be good upon the voters of this part of our county. Although his speech was quite lengthy, and the night-ard disaggreeable to many, yet he held his audience remarkably well. Good o

Jolley. Ill., Oct. 26.—W. W. O'Brien spoke to a large sudjence here at Werner Hall this evening. His countrymen from the Green Isle turned out in strong force, and were well entertained. Billy is so well versed in the proper tactics to be adopted in a criminal defense that it was the most natural things in the world for him to make a good argument in behalf of the great railway-wrecking criminal how on trial before the whole people. Of course no converts were made. The whole speech was characteristic of the man.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 26.—The grand gathering of the Democratic hosts from the southwest assembled in this city to-day, and proved to be only a little crowd compared with what was promised. It is thought that there are from 3,000 to 4,000 people in attendance. Of the speakers here the Hon. J. Q. A. King, of Kentucky, and Gen. Cameron, of Chicago, are the most prominent. The barbacue was good, but there were not people enough to eat it. The day was fine, but the cohorts did not come as was hoped for; consequently the Democrats are sorry, but they will be sorrier after the 7th of November.

ROBERTS', FORD COUNTY.

ROBER

THE HON. C. G. WILLIAMS IN WISCONSIN.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
MADISON, Wis., Oct. 26.—This gentleman MADISON, Wis., Oct. 26.—This gentleman, who made a vigorous canvass in Maine and Ohio during September, has just closed his engagements in the First Wisconsin District (in which he will be re-elected by from 4,000 to 5,000 majority), and he will devote the remainder of the campaign to the more closely contested Congressional districts of Wisconsin, he regarding the election of as many Republican Congressmen as possible of the greatest importance to the entire community. Mr. Williams is one of the best and most effective speakers in Wisconsin, and everywhere draws great and enthusiastic crowds.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Oct. 26.—The reception of the Hon. J. G. Blaine was one of the events of the campaign here that will be remembered. He was received at the depot amid the booming of cannon and the huzzas of a multitude of citizens. The afternoon meeting at the Academy of Music was largely attended, and the speeches of the guests created great enthusiasm. This evening Emery Storrs, of Chicago, addressed 4,000 people at the same place, and was rapturously applauded throughout. He was followed by Mr. Blaine. The latter goes to Janesville at 8:30 to-morrow.

OSHKOSH.

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MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 26.—Very large and enthusiastic Republican mass-meetings were held here to-day. Senator Ferry spoke at the fair grounds this afternoon to an immense crowd from various parts of Southern Michigan.

To-night Senator Christiancy addressed 2.000

didn't even simmer yesterday. Hardly a duller day has passed since the opening of the campaign. At the Republican headquarters in the Grand Pacific the assistants wrestled with a perfect mass of correspondence, while Dan Shepard was kept busy in other routine matters, and Col. Babcock was obliged to attend to some guests and his own personal affairs. No visitors of importance came in to relieve the monotony, and the day wore slowly on.

The one great event of the week is to be

The one great event of the week is to be

THE BLAINS MEETING
at the Exposition Building. To that the eyes of every true Republican are directed, and the meeting will probably be one of the largest; if not the largest, ever held in Chicago. No regular procession will be marched through the streets on that evening, but the boys will file down to the hall by companies. The changes to be made in the arrangement of the hall have already been noticed, and it is confidently expected that these will add to the comfort as well as safety of those who attend the meeting. The Hon. J. J. Rinaker, candidate for Electorat-Large, will speak at Wilmington to-day; Turner Junction to-morrow; Mt. Vernon, Nov. 3. Col. Fred Hecker is down for meetings at Chicago to-night; Milwaukee to-morrow; Madison, Monday: Chicago, Nov. 1; Peoria, Nov. 2; Highland, Nov. 4; and Nashville, Nov. 6.

DEMOCRATIC VETERANS.

Chicago to-night; Milwaukee to morro, see son, Monday; Chicago, Nov. 1; Peoria, Nov. 2; Highland, Nov. 4; and Nashville, Nov. 6.

Democratic Veterans of Chicago seems to have been gotten up without proper regard to facts. An examination of the address by a real Republican veteran shows that not a few of the names there set down, as well as the regiments to which they purport to belong, never had any existence, as far as the Adjutant General of the State knows. For instance, he knows nothing about such an organization as the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers Light Infantry; the One Hundred and Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers; the Second Illinois Volunteer in a position to know, that there is no such man as P. C. Tenney, of the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteers. It is to be feared that the "Veterans" are a long way off from real reform in the matter of truth-telling among other things.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE AND COUNTY COMMITTEES

held their usual number of meetings yesterday. The former did nothing. The latter found occasion for self-congratulation in a rumor that Kittel Nirison, a disappointed Republican candidate for some office or other on the West Side, had agreed to deliver over to Tilden and Reform a club of Scandinavians, body, soul, and vote.

The Democrats will have a parade Saturday night. The Tilden and Hendricks body-guard are expected to turn out, sixty strong, and enough horses have been rented for that occasion to allow the pleasing pastime of each man riding two at the same time,—to symbolize the attitude of the Democratic National candidates on the money question.

MEETINGS.

held a Congressional and County Convention in Globe Hali, on Desplaines street, near Madison, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. James Warmington occupied the chair, and Frederick D. Cornwall officiated as Secretary.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed as follows: M. McGuire, President of the League, J. K. Scully, and William F. Hartney. After a brief absence the Committee reported a list of delegates numbering 188. The report was accepted.

The Convention now settled down to business by nominating by acclamation John R. Hoxie for Congress in the First District. William Ward, of the Fourth Ward, brought that gentleman out.

ty in November. H. A. Neal addressed a large out-door meeting at night.

Hoxie for Congress in the First District. Will-iam Ward, of the Fourth Ward, brought that gentleman out.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 26.—W. W. O'Brien spoke to a large sudjence here at Werner Hall this evening. His countrymen from the Green Isle type of the tribune and the tribune and the tribune are and the second District, Col. George R. Davis, In witness whereof, I have hereunto set and caused the seal of the United States

tam Ward, of the Fourth Ward, brought that gentleman out.

The Create Second District, Ool. George R. Davis, the control of th

THANKSGIVING.

proclamation was issued to-day:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—By the Pres
of the United States of America:

of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

From year to year we have been accustomed to panse in our daily pursuits and set apart a time to offer our thanks to Aimighty God for special blessings He has vouchasted to us with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection and for the many material blessings which His bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have especial occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our Government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfil the purpose of its founders, in offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meting out to every individual alike justice and

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28.—The Railroad Conductor's Life Insurance Association continued business to-day, and elected M. D. Waters, of the Hudson River Railroad, President; M. Spain Jay, of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, and Harry Mounts, of the Jaffersonville & Indianapolis. Vice-Presidents; Joseph F. Culbertson, of Columbus, Secretary and Treasurer; J. W. Moore, R. J. Snively, and O. W. Merrill, Executive Committee. Atlanta, Ga., is the place of next meeting.

FIRE AT SUITLAND, MD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—This morning
the residence of 8. Taylor Suit, at Suitland.
Prince George County, Md., was destroyed by
fire. The house was set on fire in the basement,
and a family living in the upper story narrowly
escaped being burned to death. Loss, \$50,004.

You will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhose, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind coilc, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pein and exhaustion relief will be found in 16 or 20 minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fall to procure it.

To the Consumptive—Let these who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil deeply efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston.

There are thousands of people in Chicago with shattered nerves and debilitated constitutions. Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a sovereign restorative. Depot, 53 Clark-st.



ROYAL BAKING

RECEIVED THE HIGHEST

Centennial Award.

The Clearings Less-New York Exchange Not So Freely Offered.

The Produce Markets Generally Tame, and the Leading Departments Easier.

Pork West-Lard and Heats Dull-A Purther Decline in Wheat and Corn.

da Prospects-Liverpool Statisties on Provisions. FINANCIAL.

The diminution of the clearings tailies with the ports of the banks that business has become mewhat less active. The demand for loans is aly moderate, but is by no means slack. The orces from the country for currency are light compared with their volume a week or two ago. The smand from the same source for loans continues vary, as it would not be likely to let np while the urrency movement was growing lighter. The

heavy, as it would not be likely to let np while the currency movement was growing lighter. The supply of mercantile and miscellaneous paper is not large enough to absorb all the loanable resources, but there is no more surplus than the banks care to see in view of future requirements.

Hates of discount are 80-10 per cent to regular customers. Special rates are made in some cases to independent outside borrowers. On the street rates are 8 per cent and upwards, and the supply of paper is light.

New York exchange was quoted at 750@\$1 per \$1,000 discount, but is not so freely offered as last week.

The clearings were \$3, 400, 000.

THE GOLD-SUPPLY.

The company organized in San Francisco to work a gold mine in Chili has met with great success. The deposits are found to be large and rich. A gold-fever of the most pronounced type has broken out in Santiago and Valparaiso, and it is believed that Chili and other States in South America will add greatly to the gold-supply. This fact, besides its immediate interest, has this importance; that it illustrates the uncertainty of the gold-supply. There can be no scientific certainty that the gold-standard will be stable, while gold-fields of unknown richness remain unexplored in South America, Africa, and the Black Hills.

THE KEW YORK SAVINGS BAKK MUDDLE.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK MUDDLE.

The fallure of eleven savings banks in New York within a comparatively recent period is an extraordinary by the charges to which we have already referred that have been made against Bank Super-intendent Ellis by the Receiver of the Mechanics and Traders' Savings Bank. Mr. Ellis has made an elaborate answer to the charges, and claims that he did all in his power to protect the depositors. The awkward fact remains that, although he held an office created to regulate the savings banks of New York, and was vested with extraordinary powers for that purpose, he allowed eleven banks of New York, and was vested with extraordinary powers for that purpose, he allowed eleven banks to fail, and fail badly. No enumeration by the Superintendent of the steps he took to prevent the result obliterates the result, which stands on the records against him. The situation is compileated by the discovery that the Governor cannot, under the laws of the State, remove the Superintendent. Under Mr. Ellis' tenure of his office the savings canks of New York have indulged in almost every known form of maladministration of the 'funds deposited with them. This fact adds to the abundant proof that State examination is no protection to the public. It is worse than no protection, for it deludes the public.

CURRENCY AND BUSINESS IN CALIFORNIA.

The volume of ready coin on the San Francisco market is exceedingly large, and although the rates are nominally maintained at 1@14 per cent monthly in commercial, and 9@12 per cent per year in savings banks, we know that large sums have been loaned at 8@9 per cent per annum, and thirty days loans at 7@8 per cent. In fine, the State of California has never been more lavishly supplied with cash than at the present time, while heavy and superior crops of all kinds, the increased yield of our mines, and the multiplication of our manufacturing industries, by reason of which we

yield of our mines, and the multiplication of our manufacturing industries, by reason of which we are in a more independent condition, indicate still prester advances in material prosperity.—San Francisco Commercial Herald, Oct. 19.

BANKING WITHOUT RESERVE.

The abolition by Congress of the reserve on the tirculation of National Banks has had the effect, he Boston Commercial Bulletin says, of enabling anks to get along with little or no reserves. It supposes the case of a National Bank in the interior with a circulation of \$200,000 and deposits of \$60,000. Its deposit with the Redemption Bureau of 5 per cent of its circulation would be \$10,000. Uhis can be deducted, according to a recent deviation of the Comptroller, from the 15 per cent reserve required against deposits. The reserve on \$100,000 of deposits would be \$0,000. Making the leduction would allow the bank to run along with \$1,000 reserve less than none. This, of course, is a leduction would allow the bank to run along with \$1,000 reserve less than none. This, of course, is a upposititious case. It may be safely said that there are few cases, perhaps none, in which a reserve is tept simply because the law requires it. An adequate reserve is indispensable to the safety of a sank, and in far the larger number of cases the amount of the reserve is in excess of the requirements of the law.

ments of the law.

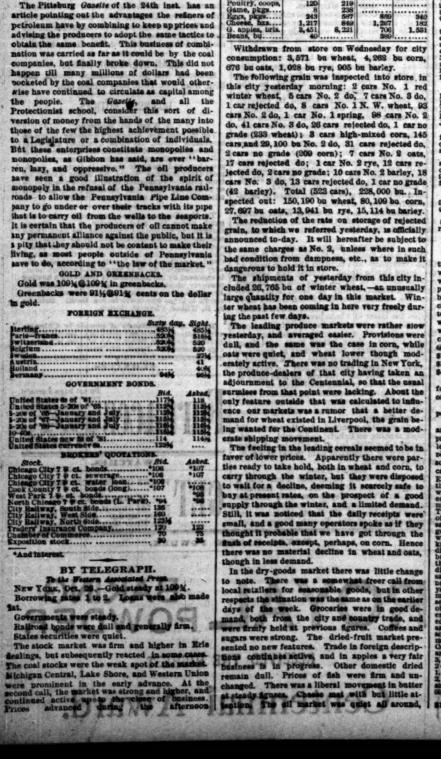
BOW TO RAISE THE FRICE OF PREFICEUM.

The Pittsburg Gazsite of the 24th inst. has an article pointing out the advantages the refiners of petroleum have by combining to keep up prices and advising the producers to adopt the same tactics to obtain the same beneft. This business of combination was carried as far as it could be by the coal companies, but finally broke down. This did not happen till many millions of dollars had been occketed by the coal companies that would otherwise have continued to circulate as capital among the people. The Gazett, and all the Protectionist school, consider this sort of diversion of money from the hands of the many into those of the few the highest achievement possible to a Legislature or a combination of individuals. But these enterprises constitute monopolies and monopolies, as Gibbon has asid, are ever "barren, lasy, and oppressive." The oil producers have seen a good illustration of the spirit of monopoly in the refusal of the Pennsylvania railroads to allow the Pennsylvania Pipe Lime Company to go under or over their tracks with its pipe that is to carry oil from the wells to the seaports. It is certain that the producers of oil cannot make any permanent alliance against the public, but it is pity that they should not be content to make their living, as most people outside of Pennsylvania have to do, according to "the taw of the market."

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 1094, 61094 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 914, 2914 cents on the dollar HOW TO RAISE THE FRICE OF PETROLEUM.



der which there was a remained of the work of the control of the c

stocks.

786 New Jersey Central.

786 New Jersey Central.

78 Rock Island.

77 St. Paul

86 St. Paul pfd.

56 Wabash

6 Wabash pfd.

50 Fort Wayne.

53d Tarre Haute.

60 Terre Haute.

60 Terre Haute.

60 Terre Haute.

61 Terre Haute.

62 Terre Haute.

63 Terre Haute.

63 Terre Haute.

64 Terre Haute.

65 Terre Haute.

65 Terre Haute.

66 Terre Haute.

67 Terre Haute.

68 Terre Haute.

69 Terre Haute.

69 Terre Haute.

60 Terre A. 4 P.

MINING STOCKS.
SAN PRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The lates o-day were as follows:
onsolidated Virginia 52 Confidence...
Allfornia. 5746 Sierra Nevad.

27% Kensuck
215 Kossuth
2114 Leopard
23% Northern Belle
4 Silver Hill
25% Union Consolida
NEW ORLBANS. New Onleans, Oct. 26.—Gold, 110%@110%. Sight, & discount. Sterling, 529.

Sterling, 529.

FORRIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to its liability is 55% per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £163,000 during the past week.

Silver, quoted at 53%.

Consols, money and account, 95 3-18.

U. S. bonda, '05a, 103; '67a, 108%; 10-40a, 108; new 5a, 108%.

New York Central, 96; Brie, 10%, preferred, 18. Paris, Oct. 28.—Rentes, 104f 55c.

The specie in the Bank of France increased 16, 563,000f during the past week.

Frankfyder, Oct. 29.—U. S. bonds, new §s, 10%.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record

comuch st. 100 fb w of Hanover st. n f. 25x125 ft. dated Out. 25. lichigan w, 515-10 ft n of Sixteenth st. w f. 50x1814 ft, with improvement, dated Oct. Soxialité ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 25.

Soxialité ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 25.

Sovenity at, 350 ft s of Bloomingdale road, ef. 253.135 ft, dated Sept. 25.

Soxialité ft, dated Suly I. Birry-second st. e f. 25x 150 ft, dated Oct. 25.

Robey st. 100 ft s of Fowler st. e f. 25x150 ft, dated Oct. 25.

Fourth av, 300 ft s of Fowler st. e f. 25x150 ft, dated Oct. 25.

Lexington st, 218 4 10 ft w of Hoyne av, s f. 24x125 ft premises No. 27), dated Jan. 29.

Ingraham st, between Noble st and railroad, s f. 173 ft to alley, dated Feb. 2.

Fulcon st, 2554-10 ft w of Yager st, n f. 25x 1579 ft, dated July 5.

Evergreen av, n e cor of Robey st, s f. 75x169 4-10 ft, dated Out. 17.

Prown st, 145 ft s of Maxwell st, e f. 28x100 ft, dated Oct. 4.

SOUTH OF CITY LINKTS, WITHIN A BADTUS OF RELAXE OF THE COURT SOURS. 1,000 6,500 3,750 8,500 6,000 4,200

Brown St. 144 ft s of Maxwell st, e f, 24x100 ft,
dated Oct. 4.

South of Offit Limits, within a Radius of Seven
Sheridan av. 1474 ft so f Forty-fifth st, w f,
25x1244 ft, dated Oct. 5.

Evans av. 814 ft so ff Forty-fifth st, w f,
25x1244 ft, dated Oct. 5.

Cottage Grove av, 164 ft s of Forty-second st,
e f, 20x137 ft, dated Oct. 4.

Kedsie sw. 52 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, 52x
1214 ft, dated Sept. 16.

Bowen sv, between Vincenses av and open
parkway. n f, 25x120 ft, dated Sopt. 12.

Forty-seventh st, e of Stewart av. sf, 24 ft to
alley, dated Oct. 28.

Fairle av. 1157-10 ft s of Fortyleth st. 

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

| time last year:  |           |                                |             |           |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Legislandusia    | Receipts. |                                | Shipments.  |           |
| Lipidi da        | 1876.     | 1875.                          | 1876.       | - 1875.   |
| Flour, bris      | 9,841     | 7,738                          | 8,150       | 8, 221    |
| Wheat bu         | 73, 325   | 149, 816                       | 97,044      | 24, 593   |
| Corn. bu         | 146, 685  | 106, 260                       | 74,515      | 21,477    |
| Oats, bu         | 48,790    | 73.995                         | 64, 395     | 39, 524   |
| Rye, bu          | 9,075     | 6,704                          | 302         | 453       |
| Burley, bu       | 31,958    | 12,800                         | 22,990      | 10, 207   |
| Frass seed, lbs. | 237, 119  | 89, 890                        | 190, 106    | 69, 445   |
| Flaxseed, lbs    | 390, 860  | 496, 810                       | 310, 200    | 60,000    |
| B. corp. lbs     | 160,000   | 34,860                         | 182,479     | 65, 780   |
| C. meats, lbs    | 174,900   | 470                            | 1, 360, 704 | 756, 877  |
| Beef, tos        |           | 60.10                          | 514         |           |
| Beef, bris       |           | 353                            | 468         | 1.528     |
| Pork, bris       |           | Service of A. San Line Co. Co. | 1,695       | 425       |
| ard, lbs         | 5, 130    | ********                       | 398, 038    |           |
| fallow, lbs      | 66, 140   | 90 108                         |             | 244,350   |
|                  |           | 39, 185                        | 24,600      | ********* |
| Butter, lbs      | 130, 446  |                                | 153, 360    | 121,590   |
| ). hogs, No      | 04 000    | ******                         | *********   |           |
| Live hogs, No.   | 24,055    |                                | 2,394       | 3,485     |
| Cattle, No       | 2,862     | 3,902                          | 1,378       | 2,027     |
| Sheep, No        | 2,022     | 1,251                          | 443         | 602       |
| lides, lbs       | 368,500   |                                | 236,880     | 116,410   |
| lighwines, bris  | 171       | 76                             | 229         | 292       |
| Wool, lbs        | 260, 047  | 40,800                         | 251,923     | 236, 375  |
| Potatoes, bu     | 13, 316   | 5, 229                         | 6,863       | 578       |
| Coal, tons       | 14,430    |                                | 2,875       |           |
| Hay, tons        | 215       |                                | 150         | ********  |
| Lumber, m        | 5,464     | 1,975                          | 2,751       | 2,765     |
| Shingles, m      | 80        | 1,350                          | 1,805       | 1,345     |
| salt, bris       | 1,246     | 18, 447                        | 3,438       | 1,330     |
| Poultry, Iba     | 2,770     | 980                            |             |           |
| Poultry, coops,  | 120       | 219                            |             |           |
| lame, pkgs       | 8         | 238                            | *******     |           |
| Eggs, pices      | 243       | 587                            | 8/99        | 349       |
| Theese, bxs      | 1,217     | 849                            | 1,267       |           |
| 3. apples, bris. | 8,451     | 8, 221                         | 706         | 1.531     |
| Beans, bu        | 40        | 7                              |             | 2,001     |

with prices gen-

as before.

The cargo limber market was quiet in consequence of small offerings, and nominally firm. At the yards a fair trade is in progress at unaltered prices. Hardware, nails, and metals continue in fair demand and are generally steady. Wool was firm, being in good Western and Eastern demand and in limited supply. Hops were in moderate request, choice samples being firm in sympathy with the New York market. Hides were stronger and active. Timothy and clover seeds were easier under larger offerings, which caused buyers to hold back, and flax was firm. Green fruits were in moderate local demand, and cranberries were in request for shipment to the Pacific Coast. Poultry and game were easy.

were easy.

Lake freights were moderately active, and about it lower, with some symptoms of a combination among shippers to reduce rates, and the prospect of a larger supply of veasel-room. Corn to Buffalo was taken at 44c. Rail freights were firm at previous rates, at 20c per 100 libs to New York, 25c to Boston, 18c to Philadelphia, and 174c to Baltimore, with few cars offering. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 154c to New England points and 14c to New York on corn. The engagements reported by lake will carry out 95,000 bu wheat and 175,000 bu corn.

Livempool. STATISTICS.

LIVERPOOL STATISTICS.

Marquis, Briscoe & Co. have compiled statistics from which we take the following statement of imports into Liverpool during the twelve months preceding Oct. 1, the stocks on that date, and the prices in English shillings for the preceding three months. The price is per 112 lbs on bacon, cheese, butter, and lard:

Beef, tes.

Jimports. Biocks. Prices, 1876.

8tocks. 8,754 12,478 6,828 8,104 70 c@\$1.00 50 c@ 1.225 82566 1.125 70 c@ 1,125 56, 305 39, 244 40, 542 31, 067 2,758 2,878 1,249 8,500

The San Francisco Commercial Heraid chronicles the failure of a bag combination, which bought up 5,000,000 bags and a lot of material for more, all of which can now be bought at 40 per cent less than paid by the combination. The Heraid also gives statistics of the produce trade of that State than paid by the combination. The Herald also gives statistics of the produce trade of that State for the first quarter of the harvest year, and says:

The exhibit shows a large increase in wheat receipts as compared with a like period of the year proceding. Of four and wheat combined we find the equivalent my wheat of centals to be, in round numbers, 4,630,000 centals, against 3,180,000 centals in the corresponding quarter of last year. Our exports of wheat and fount combined for the first quarters of the harvest years of 1876 and 1873 compared, stand thus: this year, 3,675,000 centals, against 2,300,000 centals is year. This is a handsome exhibit for one brief three months at the beginning of the harvest years. During the current mouth of October both our receipts she exports of breads that he beginning of the harvest year. During the current mouth of October both our receipts she exports of breads with the state of the quarter preceding, and this large movement in cereals will not state the provided of the provided of the like ratio as for the quarter preceding, and this large movement in cereals will not state the provided of th

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS received at Cnicago Customs, Oct. 26: J. W. Doane & Co., 293 bris currents. Amount of duties

collected, \$2,482.06.

PROVISIONS.

Hog PRODUCTS—Were dull, and decidedly weak in tone, all round, though the downward movement was not so extensive as on some previous days. Buyers held off, and seliers were anxious, but not willing to accept the figures offered in most cases, except towards the close, when the views of holders weakened materially on each pork. Our quotations show that in everything but old lard, which is the subject of a quasic corner, the price of each stuff is rapidly shrinking towards that of product deliverable any time this year. The receipts of hosy systerday were rather large, and quotations slightly reduced, though the continued cool weather favors packing operations. The great drag upon packing thus far is a lack of demand for the product. Foreign buyers are decidedly slow, and in the absence of orders from abroad there is little local speculative confidence in the future.

MESS POIR—Was I ame and decilined 10c per bri on new for the year, while spot do fell off about 25c, and old for delivery this month was quoted 30c;35c lower near the end of the session. Sales were reported of 70 orls old at \$13.5 oc; 210 bris new at \$15.75c;16.25; 250 bris (old) seller October at \$15.45; 5.000 bris seller the year at \$15.30613. 375; and 500 bris seller January at \$15.45. Total, 6.000 bris. \$15.75c;16.25; 250 bris (old) seller October at \$15.45; 5.000 bris seller the year at \$15.45; 5.000 bris seller the year at \$15.45; 5.000 bris seller the year at \$15.45; 5.000 bris seller the year; and a nominally at \$18.375c.

LABD—Was dull, and declined 5675c per brit in sympathy with a further reduction of 3d per 112 lbs in Liverpool. Sales were reported of 310 tcs new at \$8.70c.

MEATS—Were dull, and about 5c per brit in sympathy with a further reduction of 3d per 112 lbs in Liverpool. Sales were reported of 510 tcs new at \$8.70c.

MEATS—Were dull, and about 5c per brit me sympathy with a further reduction of 3d per 112 lbs in Liverpool was quoted asser, and, as above extended to the sympathy with a further reduction of 3d per 11 PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were dull, and decidedly weak in

BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and steady at the recent reduction in prices, at which sellers were firm, while there was little demand outside the usual local strade. There was some inquiry for bagged lots for export, but apparently none offering. Sales were reported of 175 bris winters on private terms; 200 bris spring extras, chiedy as 28.5028.75; and 50 bris buckwheat on private terms. Total, 725 bris. The market closed steady with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, 28.5026.25; choice spring extras, 28.75026.00; medium do, 28.32 62.50; shipping extras, 28.75026.00; medium do, 28.32 62.50; shipping extras, 28.75026.00; choice patents, 57.0024.00; spring superflues, 52.5028.00. Rye flour, 53.0024.00; spring superflues, 52.5028.00. Rye flour, 53.0024.00; spring superflues, 52.5028.00. Rye flour, 54.0024.25. Buckwheat do, 28.0027.00.

Bran—Was in fair demand and a shade firmer at former quotations. Sales were 50 tongat 32.50 per ton on track.

CORN-Maal—Coarse was nominal at \$16.252616.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was less active and easier, declining 114c, and closing firmer at to below the latest prices of the previous evening, with more doing in December and less for next month's delivery than heretofore. Liver-pool was reported dull, with a very imitted demand, but some later private advices quotad a better inquiry for Cargoes afost, which were wanted for the Continent of Europe. The receipts were again light CHS care), though 26 cars in excess of those of the previous day, while they were exceeded by the shipments. This tenning the strain of the continent of Europe. The receipts were again light CHS care), though 26 cars in excess of those of the previous day, while they were exceeded by the shipments. This tenning as for November, the discount of 5-650 criting a good profit on carrying into the middle of next week, with no extra storage charges. Our market is well known to be above New York and there was a general disposition to see it go down to a lower point, where buyers will be

Wheat—Sales 335,000 bu at \$1.10%@1.11 for Novemer and \$1.12%@1.13 for December. Corn—15,000 bu at 42% for cash and 43c for Decem Mess Pork—Sales 1,000 bris at \$15.25@15.27% for the ear. Lard—250 tcs at \$9.39\f3 seller the year. LATEST. Mess pork was in fair request and lower, sales being ande of 1,820 bris at \$15.76 cash and \$15.25@15.30 for

mage of 1,650 for as \$15.75 cash and \$15.250 for the year.
Larms easier, with sales of 750 tos at \$9.30 for the
Larms easier, with sales of 750 tos at \$9.30 for the
Wheat was moderately active and steady, selling at
\$1.105,601.11, and closing at \$1.105, for November. December sold at \$1.1256.1.135, closing at \$1.13. Three
cars of No. 2 red winter wheat sold at \$1.15 free on
board cars. board cars. Corn was quiet and steady at 42% for November and 42%430 for December. Seller the rear sold at 42% 62%, and closed with sellers at 42%. Onto were quiet at 32% for November and 32% for Propeller room was taken for 80,000 bu wheat to

Erie.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was in moderate demand, closing 74/930c lower, at \$15.30 for the month and \$15.27\for the year, with sales of 1,250 bris at \$15.30 for October, \$15.27\for the year, and \$15.37\for for January.

Lard was quiet at \$9.32\for 35 for the year and \$0.37\for January. GENERAL MARKETS.

GENEIGAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.20.

BROOM-QORN—Dealers report a fair business at the quotations. Choice green hurl, 5c; medium, hurl, red tipped, 4½c; green brush, #ith hurl enough to work it, 5c; red tipped with do, 42½c; green covers and indide, 4½c; red tipped do, 3½c; inside brush, 324c; medium to choice stalk braid, 424½c; inferior brush, 323½c; erooked do, 224c.

BUTTER-Little change was observable in the situa-tion of the butter market. Trade was fair, and pretion of the butter market. Trade was fair, and previous prices were held with firmness, as there is no equivalently stock on final. Roll butter is beginning to arrive, but it is not receiving much attention. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 29631c; medium to good, 17623c; inferior to common, 14616c.

BAGGING—Prices remain without quotable change, the market ruling about steady at the following figures: Stark, 21½622c; Peerless, AA, 22c; Lewiston, 20½c; Montaup, 21c, Ontario, 21½c; American A. 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; Otter Creek, 19½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13615c; gunnies, single, 18½614½c; do, double, 246

CHEESE—There was no improvement in the demand,

and in other respects also the market was unchanged. We still quote good to best factory at 116/11/c, and lower grades at 56/10/c. COAL—Prices were steady. There was slight demand at the annexed quotations: Lackswanna. egg.

lower grades at \$610\foralle{c}.

OOAL—rices were steady. There was a light deOOAL—rices were steady. There was a light deOOAL—rices were steady. Lackswanna. erg.
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\$2.50\f

GROCERIES—Trade was reported good, with prices firm and unchanged. We quote:
RICE—Rangoon, 6@64c; Carolina, 6@7c; Louisiana, 5@65c.
COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java, No. 2, 28@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@23½c; good to prime do, 22¼c; 22¾c; common to fair, 30%c021½c; roasting, 19%19½c; Singapor Java, 28@24c; Maracalbo, 20½c; 22½c.
SUGAES—Fatent cut loaf, 11¾col 1½c; crushed, powdered, 11¾cil 1½c; granulated, 11½c; do No. 2, 10¾c1 (c) common do, 6½c; vellow C No. 1, 10¾c1 (c) c, choice brown, 9½c610c; fair to prime do, 9¼c60½c; common do, 8½c6
Sc.

95(6)100; Tail to prime do. 2426-75: Common do. 252-9c. STRUPS—California sugar-loaf dripa, 72675c; diamond dripa, \$1.0561.10; silver dripa, extra fine. 55660c; goodingar-house airupa 45650c; extra do. 55660c; New Oriena mojasses, choice. 36660c; do prime, 555-56c; do. common to good. 45650c; Porto Ricc molasses, 45660c; common mojasses, 85640c; black-strap, lasses, 45660c; common mojasses, 85640c; black-strap, Nasze.
Sticks Allapice, 1646417c; cloves, 48648c; cásnia, 1628c; pepper, 174688c; nutmegs, \$1.1061.15; Calutta ginger, 14618c.
Soars-True Blue, ec; German Mottled, 6467c; Thite Lily, 5468c; White Rose, 5468c; Royal Savon, 46; Savon Imperial, 546c; Golden West, 546854c; anber, 6c

White Lily, 5566c; White Rose, 5566c; Royal Savon, 55c; Savon Imperial, 55c; Golden West, 55656c; Banner, 6c.

Hahl: — We in fair request, No. 2 timothy being armer. Following are the quotations: No. 1 timothy, 81 cogf. 60 of sourt. No. 2 do, 85,068.00; mixed, 75,007.50 of sourt. No. 2 do, 85,068.00; mixed, 75,007.50 of sourt. No. 2 do, 85,068.00; mixed, 75,007.50 of sourt. No. 2 do, 85,068.00 of track; No. 1 do, 87,007.50 of sourt. No. 2 do, 85,068.00 of track; No. 1 do, 87,007.50 of sourt. No. 2 do, 87,007.50

demand. A California circular, Oct. 19, reports a good inquiry for hope at 25@23c. The receipts at San Francisco in September were 2,32 unless by bay and coast, against 1,865 bales for the same month in 1875. The experts by sea and real for the first nine months of 1876 were 1,126, 180 lbs.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were fairly active and steady.

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The and steady.

PLANCE STOCK—Were fairly active and steady.

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PLANCE—THE STOCK—THE STOCK—Were fairly active and steady.

PLANCE STOCK—THE STOCK—THE STOCK—Were fairly active and stock—The st

there appears to be a disposition to market it at the current prices, which have been sustained by the export movement. Flax continues active and firm at 31.306 1.40. Calcutts linseed is quoted firm at Boston at \$1.85. SALT—Was in fair demand and steady: Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, \$1.35; Canada do, \$1.40; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags \$2.75; dairy, withou

LIVE STOCK. 78,219 55,470 43,865 200 353 1,378 2,826 8,775 2,394

28. Texas, av 788 lbs. at \$2.65. The demand for stock cattle was moderate, with sales at \$2.50\(\tilde{\tii

select ones, 1024s102e; good steers mainly estages; about 500beeves taken this week for shipment dressed to London.

Surger—theceipts, 4,200, making 10,780 for three stages and the stages and the last week; just enough improvement in the demand to analyse including common to prime sheep at 38,465.5c, the former for a carload of choice sheep, 78 los, and the latter for a car of Canada stock, 124 lbs; lambs ranged 48,66c, with a few sales at 61,6c.

SWINK—Receipts, 4,900, making 12,630 for the last three days, against 12,680 same time last week; market a shade firmer; sales, alive, of 152 Ohio sheep, 158 lbs, and 120 do, 205 lbs, at 63,6c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—CATILE—Receipts, 88; total for the week, 630; no market; fresh receipts consigned through.

SHEKF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 600; total for the week from the week in a shade of the shade of; prices full weak yesterday's quotations; 3 cars Canada stock unsoid; balance Western sheep to be shipped basis to morrow; Western sheep, 55.125.

HOSS—Receipts, 5,500; under heavy receipts the market was duil and dragging, and prices were lower; 12 cars Yorkers and 4 cars heavy disposed of; fully 35 cars, mostly light weights, unsoid; Yorkers, fair to best, \$5.50,65.75, mostly best grades at top prices; common to medium, \$5.256.5.40; heavy good to prime, 55.759.5.90; a few at \$6.00; coarse heavy and light, \$4.2564.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 26.—CATILE—Receipts to-

\$5.75@5.90; a few at \$6.00; coarse heavy and light, \$4.35@4.75.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LOUIS FR.

EAST LOUIS EAST LOUIS EAST LOUIS FR.

EAST LOUIS.

ET. LOUIS.

ET.

Single Science of the deal total for three days, 8, 200; soiling at 83, 3064-00.

Str. Louis, Oct. 26. Hoos—Strong: Torkers, 83, 30 (25. 5); bacon, 53, 4025. 55; butchers and fancy, 83, 200 (25. 5).

St. Louis, Oct. 26. Hoos—Strong: Torkers, 83, 30 (25. 5); bacon, 53, 4025. 55; butchers and fancy, 83, 200 (25. 5).

St. Louis, Oct. 26. Hoos—Strong: Torkers, 83, 30 (25. 5); bacon, 53, 4025. 55; bacon, 53, 4025. 55; bacon, 53, 4025. 55; bacon, 53, 4025. 55; bacon, 54, 50, 5025. 55; bacon, 54, 50, 50

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL. Oct. 28-11 a. m. - FLOUR-NO. 1, 250
60; No. 2, 250 60.

GRAIM-Wheat-Winder, No. 1, 100 86; No. 2, 20 86; spring, No. 1, 100; No. 2, 60 2d; white, No. 1, 100 74; No. 2, 100 4d; cloth. No. 1, 115; No. 2, 100 7d. Corn-26: 3d.

PROVISIONS-PORK, 781. Lark, 475 6d.

20.000 bales; speculation and export state.

Breadstupps—California white wheaf, average, 10s 4d@10s 7d; do club, 10s 7d@11s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, as 2d@10s: do winter. 3s 2d@10s: 2d. Flour—Western canal, 23s 6d@25s 6d. Corn—Western mixed, 20s 3d. Oats—American, 3s@3s ed. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 50@55s.
PROVINIONS—Mess pork. 7cs. Prime mess beef, 70s. Lard, American, 47s 3d. Cheese, fine American, 67s ed. Bacon, long clear, 4s; short clear, 47s 3d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 44s.
PRINCEUM—Spirits. 10s 6d; refined, 18s 6d.

LINSERD OIL—28s 8d@68; pale, 14s.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24s 6d@24s 9d.

ANTWEED OIL—27s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

UIS, Oct. 26. -COTTON-Firm and un

Tolepo, Oct. 28.—Flours-Steady.

Grain-Whest frm; No. 2 white Wabsah. \$1.20;
Grain-Whest frm; No. 2 white Wabsah. \$1.20;
No. 3 do, \$1.25; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.27; extra
white Michigan, \$1.30; amber Michigan, cash and
October, \$1.24; No. 2 amber
Michigan, cash and October, \$1.24; No. 2 amber
Michigan, cash and October, \$1.22; December, \$1.25;
No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.14; No. 1 red whiter, \$1.35;
No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.14; No. 1 red whiter, \$1.35;
No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.14; No. 1 red whiter, \$1.35;
No. 2 do, \$1.194; November, \$1.204; No. 3 red, \$1.14.
Corn dult; high mixed, 495c; low mixed, new, 46; damuged, new, 30c; no grade, 47c; new, 46; do. Oata dult
und nominal.

Corn dull; high mixed, 49%c; low mixed, new, 7c; camaged, new, 30c; no grade, 47c; new, 46%c. Osta dull
and nominal.

REGELTS—Flour, 700 bris; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn,
20,000 bu; cats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 690 bris; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn,
31,000 bu; cats, 5,000 bu.

MILWAUKER, Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet.

ORAIN=Wheat opened unsettled; declined 1/c; closed
fruer; No. 1 Milwaukee, 81.1894; No. 2 do, \$1.1294;
November, \$1.1274; December, \$1.1474; No. 3, \$1.00.

Corn unsettled; opened firmer; No. 2, 4904094c. Oats
steady; fair demand; No. 2, \$5c. Rye in fair demand;
lower rates; No. 1, 62c. Barley scarce and firm; No.
2, 8854987c1 No. 3 weak; 4964994c.

PROVISIONS—Inscrive; nominally unchanged. Mess
pork, \$46.00. Lard—Steam, 945; kettle, 104c.

FREIDHTS—Flour, 10, 000 bris; wheat, 53, 000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8, 000 bris; wheat, 53, 000 bu.

CINCINNATI, 0., Oct. 28.—COTTON—Firmer; 1646.

PROVISIONS—Hour, 8, 000 bris; wheat, 53, 000 bu.

CINCINNATI, 0., Oct. 28.—COTTON—Firmer; 1646.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; market appeared to be cornered. Sales at 16463164c, closing
with the latter bid. Lard firegular; new, \$9, 5069.65;
corn quiet; 47648c. Oats steady; 30638c. Bye dull;
68c. Barley dull and lower; \$1.5064.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; market appeared to be cornered. Sales at 16463164c, closing
with the latter bid. Lard firegular; new, \$9, 5069.65;
cold, nominally 10c. kettle, 10646104c, Bulk mess;
dull and lower; \$6,061846c; \$9,0686.65;
dull and lower; \$4,064104c, Bulk mess;
dull and lower; \$6,061846c, Closing
with the latter bid. Lard firegular; new, \$9,5069.65;
dull moninally 10c. kettle, 10646104c, Bulk mess;
dull and lower; \$6,061846c, Closing
with the latter bid. Lard firegular; new, \$9,5069.65;
dull moninally 10c. color.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—CORN-MEAL-ligher; held at \$2.75. GROCERIES—Sigar quiet and weak; fair to fully fair, 78 The; prime, Senige; yellow clarided, 946-676. No-lasses dull, weak, and lower; fair, 456-48c; prime, 556-78c; choice, 586-50c. Others unchanged.

Others unchanged.

BUPPALO.

BUPPALO.

CARAIN—Wheat quiet and firm, small sales of new No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.25. Corn dull:
No. 2 mixed at \$294c. Oats quiet and nominal. Barley steady and unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Advanced; wheat, 10c; corn, 9%c; oats, 7c.

OSTA, 76.

BOSTON.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Centennial, business was light and prices unchanged.

SHIPMENTS—COrn. 48,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

Prices were unchanged.

COTTON.

CHARGESTON, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Firmer; middling.
10%2010%c; net, 8.321 bales; sales, 2,500; exports to
Great Britain, 1,500.

SAVARNAN, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Quiet and easy; middling, 10%c; net, 2,922-bales; gross, 3,074; sales, 1,250;
exports, constwise, 2,438.

MOBILE, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Firm; midlling, 10%62
10%c; net, 2,148 bales; sales, 1,500; exports, constwise,
1,193.

1,193.
Galvaston, Oct. 28.—Cotton—Strong; middling.
10½6; net. 3,541 bales; sales, 3,096; exports, to Great
Britain, 676; to the Channel, 1,616.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Cotton—Quiet but firm;
sales, 5,500 bales; receipts, net, 6,810; gross, \$\lambda\$158;
exports, to Havre, 3,993; stock, 123,125.

NEW YORE, Oct. 28.—Business continues light in nearly all departments. Cotton goods were quiet, but best makes are steadily held. Low and medium cotton als were in fair re cloths were lower. Dress goods were in moderate de-mand. Woolen goods were sluggish. Foreign goods dull and depressed.

DRY GOODS.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—PETBOLEUM—Market steady; standard white, 110 test, 23c. PITTEBUEG, O ct. 26.—PETBOLEUM—Crude quiet, ir-TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 26.—Spirits of turpentine dull at MARINE.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

Antivale—Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries; prop China, Buffalo, sundries; prop Bgyptian, Cleveland, coal; prop Onedia, Buffalo, sundries; prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries; prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell St. Joe, Buffalo, sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell St. Joe, Buffalo; prop City of Concord, Ogdenaburg, sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber; schr Little Bell, Two Rivera, lumber; schr T. P. Sheldon, Erie, coal; schr Commerce, Menominee, lumber; schr G. Knapp, Racine, light; schr Allegheny, Erie, dohi; schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, coal; schr Lena Johnson, Ludington, lumber; schr Collingwood, Menominee, lumber.

Clearances—Schr Ketchum, Masonville, 3 bris pork, and sundries; schr R. C. Crawford, Cheboygan, 215 bris flour, 206 bris pork, 10 firkins butter, 8 tons hay; prop Nashua, Ogdensburg, 12, 500 bu corn—Brockville, 70 bris pork—Sheboygan, 15 bris pork, 6 bris apples, and sundries; prop J. L. Hurd, Houghton, 150 bu corn, 700 bu coats, 30 bris pork, 27 bris beef, 30 bris whisky, and sundries; prop Scotia, Buffalo, 48, 600 bu wheat; prop Raleigh, Buffalo, 51, 927 bu wheat; prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 15, 981 bu wheat; 44, 652 bu corn, 190 bris flour, 277 bis sheep pelts, and sundries; srop Alpena, Manitowac, 400 bu barley, 15 bris whisky, and sundries; schr R. P. Boyce, Buck River, 150 bu outs; schr Coster, Stargeon Bsy, 500 bu corn, 22 tons hay; schr S. P. Boyce, Buck River, 150 bu outs; schr Coster, Juk Lake, 45 bris apples, and sundries; prop Truesdell, 8t. Joseph, sundries; schr R. Mott, Oconto, 50 bris pork, 24 bris apples, and sundries; prop Truesdell, 8t. Joseph, sundries; schr M. Mott, Dern, 17 bris pork, 5 bris beef, and sundries; schr Coral, Lancoln, 2, 500 bu schr, 300 bu schr, 300 bu schr, 300 bu schr, 300 burs flour, 24 000 bu rye; prop Wariania, Empire Pier, 242 bu oats, 20 bris flour, 5 bris flour, 160 bris pork, 150 bris beef, and sundries; and sundries.

Chicago.—Business is getting duller every day at the docks, and there can be but little doubt that navigation will close much earlier this season than it ever has before. It is true freight rates have advanced somewhat lately, but not enough to keep pace with the advance in insurance rates, sailor wages, and the increased risks of damage, and business is just as unprofitable now as when rates were at their

THE CANAL.

THE CANAL.

Bridgefort, Oct. 26.—Arbivan—Prop Peerless, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn; Tempest, Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; Georgia, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport. 2,000 bu corn, 3,500 bu cats; prop Montank, Lockport, 516 brls flour, 50 bu cats; Montreal, Ottawa, 7,000 bu cats; Gen. Sherman, Morris, 6,000 bu corn.

Cleared—Ryburn, 33,830 fl lumber, 15,650 lath, Seneca; 15,631 ft lumber, Joliet; Sunrisa, Joliet, 84,800 ft lumber; prop Palliss, Chillicothe, 20,350 ft lumber, 125,000 lath; Parson Brownlow, Chillicothe, 81,900 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles; Gracle Griswold, Minocka, 70,940 ft lumber, 17,600 lath.

PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Port Huron, Mich., Oct. 26.—Down-Prope Wenona, St. Joseph, Abercorn, H. C. Schnoor, D. W. Powers, Antelope and barges; sehrs Channon, James T. Joy, Emma L. Coyne, P. J. King, Cape Horn.

King, Cape Horn.

Ur—Stmr Marine City.

WIND—Northwest, fresh; weather cloudy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pont Hunon, Mich., Oct. 20—11 p. m.—Down—
Prope Ocean, Elmirs and barges, Belle Cross and barges, Araxes and barges, Sehrs H. W. Sage, James R. Benson, New Dominion, Cascade.

Ur—Prop James Davidson and tow.

WIND—Northwest, gentle; weather fine.

BUFFALO. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Buyralo, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Freights have advanced to 10c on wheat, and 9%c on corn on the canal, and 8c on wheat and 7%c on corn by railway from Buffalo to New York.

The sailors here are on a strike, dem per day. Gangs have driven the crews off the schrs. I. N. Foster and Higgie and Jones. The Captains have secured the aid of the police, and will go out to-night.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ERIE, Pa., Oct. 26.—ABRIVALS—Schr Melvin S. Sacon, Chicago.

DEPARTURES—For Chicago, schr H. W. Round.

WEATHER—Wintry; several falls of snow during

the day.

Vessels are beginning to lay up in consequence of bad weather. Vessels prefer to load coal at Buffalo instead of Eric and Cleveland. They are afraid to leave Buffalo light. Business as a natural result is dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Here and There.—The shallowest place on the bar at Kincardine farbor is 11 feet.... The repairs on the prop Trader will cost about \$3,000. Besides the break in the hull, the boiler and machinery will have to be overhauled. She will not be in commission again this year ... There was another gale on Lake Ontario Monday; the schra Great Western and Caroline March had canvas blown away: the Jamaica started to go out, but returned just in time.... At Cleveland sailors are scarce, and vessels are freely paying \$1.75 per day for crews. Most of the vessels are scaring men for the balance of the season of navigation at some stipniated price instead of the trip, as has heretofore been the case.... The steam barge Davidson is still aground on Fighting Island, with her consorts awaiting her return. Efforts to float her are being made by lightering her, but up to last accounts the prospects of an early deliverance were not flattering.... A boat containing five men, on its way from East Saginaw to Carrollton last Monday, was spect and all were drowned. The names of the unfortunate men were: Charles Blum, Herman Knapp, Charles Smith, a man named Casso, and John Smith. The United States Engineer in charge of the improvements at the Lime Kilns crossing gives notice that on the night of Oct. 21, and on every night thereafter during the continuance of work, a sea display, twelve feet above water level, will be MISCELLANEOUS.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

And Applicable to OF DISH.

of a LETTER from & MEDICAL GENTLEwordester,

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. LEA & PERRINS'

SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

Lea Derins JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.

The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cablus provided with Electric Bella,) will sait from pier No. 48, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:

St. Germain, Reouloux, Baturday, Oct. 28, 29 m. France, Transleis, Saturday, Nov. 4, 7% a.m. Price of St. Germain, Reconstruction, Nov. 4, 7% a.m. Price of St. Germain, Reconstruction, Nov. 4, 7% a.m. Price of St. Germain, Reconstruction, Sector, 110 to 5120, accompany of the Continent of t

Great Western Steamship Line.

ADUCATIONAL. H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE

And English Training School, Largest institution of the kind in the United States. Thorough instruction. Excellent discipline. Commence at any time. Good hourding places for students who live put of the city. Can select any branches. Address for circuiars.

H. B. BEYANT, Chicago, III. MADAME O. DA SILVA and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hofman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st. New York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above. Charlier Institute for Young Ladies, 167 Madhon-av., New York,
Will reopen September 26. A few boarders will be taken, Popilis prepared for the Harvard Eraminations (Circulars can be had on application, or at Putanush. Mischarles Can be had on application, or at DRENNAN, Frincipals.

HEATING APPABATUS. THE BEST SYSTEM OF HEATING

IS THE CHEAPEST. For HOT WATER and for STRAM, in any kind of milding, send plaus for estimates to CRANE, BREED & CO., 683-715 West Eighth-st., Cincinnati, O. BUSINESS CARD.

PAGES, 147 STATE-ST.

Conciliaton Ignation

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Fighting Stil Deligra

Recent Storie

The Turkish Monten Com

German and

of the Span THE HOUMAN

BUCHARRST, Oct. bers have been com-nary session on the LONDON, Oct. 28 Advices from T

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reported there are THE MARK don from Turkey private meeting of an immediate convo Marquis indicated policy of the Go IGNATII

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contemplated torch the Turkish Consul.

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BELGRADE, Oct. of the Ibar, and Co there with fresh tro An official bullet Tuesday made a Gen. Novozeloff's ligreat slaughter.

LONDON, Oct. 27spondent at Beigr
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The Time? corresemp telegraphs from the 20 partity destroying the hold the town, and the town, are the town, and the town, and the town, a The Times' Vienn Prince Ghika has England, which pow cerns. What I hes that Roumania is st

LONDON, Oct. 2 correspondent of the of Djunis by the stantial parrative from the 19th to the was unquestionably ing the campaigns defeat, the main i has withdrawn to of flowatoritch's fo direction of Krusev

RIVED-Prop Peern; Tempest, Ottawa, eneca, e,000 bu corn; a corn, 3,500 bu oats; ts; Gen. Sherman,

ft lumber, 15,650 Joliet; Sunrise, bp Pallas, Chillicothe, lath; Parson Brown-umber; Easton, Chil-,000 shingles; Gracie of lumber, 17,600 RON.
The Tribune.

et. 26. Down-Prope ern. H. C. Schnoor, id barges; sch a L. Coyne, F. J.

weather cloudy.
The Tribune.
20-11 p. m.—Down—arges. Belle Cross and s. schrs H. W. Sage, inion, Cascade.
and tow.
weather fine. LO.
The Tribuna.

3.—Freights have adon corn on the

the crewa off the schra Jones. The Captains police, and will go out

ALS-Schr Melvin S

NEOUS. challowest place on the at about \$3,000. Be-the boiler and machin-led. She will not be in led. She will not be in ... There was another aday; the schrs Great reh had canvas blown to go out, but returned and sailors are scarce, ying \$1.75 per day for its are securing men for 10 f navigation at some the trip, as has heretoteam barge Davidson is stand, with her consorts its to float her are being t up to last accounts the srance were not flatteres men, on its way from last Monday, was upset e names of the unfor-Blum, Herman Knapp, amed Casso, and John s Engineer in charge of me kilns crossing gives to Ct. 21; and on every continuance of work, a

HIRE SAUCE. ERRINS'

RATED

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his WORCESTER,

May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PER RINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my

HIRE SAUCE. ERRINS' EVERY BOTTLE.

Dermis INCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

NE TO FRANCE Company's Mail Steamers wee, calling at Plymouth passengers. The splendid for the Continent, (Cabins.) will sail from pier No. R. as follows:
Saturday, Oct. 28, 2 p m. Nov. 4, 7½ a.m. Price of wine) First cabin, 8110 to mundation. Second, \$72-tickets at reduced rates. accommodation, including a without extra charge.

accommodation, including a, without extra charge, not carry steerage passen-Agent, 55 Brondway. k-st., Agent for Chicago. nan Lloyd.

any wfit sall every Saturot of Third-st. Hoboken.
W York to Southampton,
first cabin, \$100; second
so currency. For freight
OELRICHS & CO.,
owiting Green, New York. 

TONAL. YANT'S NESS COLLEGE

for Young Ladies,

v., New York,
A few boarders will be
the Harverd Examinations
be had on application, or at
LENZ and Professor M. J.

**EMOFHEATING** 

HEAPEST.

PPARATUS.

and if they could get others to replace them; but these difficulties makes a change of ministry impossible. It is generally expected here that Servia will be created a kingdom, but this anticipation only increases the growing dread of Russian patronage among better classes of Servians. Only thirty Russians arrived yesterday.'

THE TURKISH ADVANCE.

The Time' correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs from Nisch, Oct. 25, that the Servians on the 21st evacuated Kavnik, after partly destroying the place. The Turks now hold the town, and have found valuable booty there. raining School. R WASHINGTON. kind in the United States. lient discipline. Commence in places for students who cut any branches. Address. BEYANT, Chicago, Ill. DA SILVA s (formerly Mrs. Ogden th, and German Boarding ladies and children, with t Thirty-eighth-st. New Application may be by, as above.

The Times' Vienna dispatch announces that Prince Ghika has arrived there and goes to England, which power his mission mainly concerns. What I hear confirms the impression that Roumania is still hesitating.

LONDON, Oct. 27-5:30 a. m.-The Vienna London, Oct. 27—5:30 a. m.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times confirms the capture of Djunis by the Turks. He gives a circumstantial narrative of the five days' struggle from the 19th to the 23d inclusive, and says it was unquestionably the greatest success during the campaign. In consequence of their defeat, the main portion of the Servian army has withdrawn to Delig 4, but a part at least of Howatovitch's forces has been cut off in the direction of Krusevac, whence it can however, Suspensed.

Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 26.—The Register and does Mr. Floyd ("with an earnest desire to execute truly the legislative Rill," as he plously remarks) goes to work and Receiver of the Land-Office at this place were to-day suspended from duty by orders from Makington, pending investigation of their offices. Col. M. M. Bane, Secretary of the Territory, has been entered by the Servian Morava to Slatatz. It is not known whether the Servians will hold on to the left bank of the Morava, but this seems to be immaterial. They cannot make a stand there, as they would be limited States troops, but this seems to be immaterial. They cannot make a stand there, as they would be liable to be cut off from the river, and forced to

FOREIGN.

Conciliatory Talk Between

Ignatieff and the

Sultan.

Thought to Be Certain.

Fighting Still in Progress Around

Deligrad and Alexinatz.

Recent Stories of Russian War Prep-

arations Denied.

The Turkish Campaign On the

Montenegrin Frontier a Complete Failure.

German and Austrian Newspapers En-

gaged in an Inky Battle.

More Developments Concerning the Plans

of the Spanish Revolutionists.

THE EAST.

THE ROUMANIAN CHAMBERS CONVOKED. BUCHAERST, Oct. 26.—The Roumanian Cham

bers have been convoked to meet in extraordinary session on the 2d of November next.

THE TURKISH ARMISTICE. LONDON, Oct. 26.—It is believed that an understanding will be reached on the question of an armistice. Gen Ignaties, the Russian Ambassador, will have another private audience

THE TIPLIS MURDER.

Advices from Tiffis say that the Consul-General and his wife, whose assassination was announced yesterday, were murdered by robbers. Russia is making every effort to discover the

PIGHTING CONTINUES

around Alexinatz and Deligrad. The Montene grins have cut Moukhtar Pasha's communications

GREAT DISTRESS

prevails in Montenegro, notwithstanding the military successes, because of the necessity of maintaining a large number of refugees. It is reported there are 11,000 houseless refugees dying of starvation in the mountains around Deli-

THE DENIALS.

from St. Petersburg denies the more alarming

reports, such as those of the concentration of

large forces on the Turkish frontier, and the

army is not yet on a war footing. Only pre-liminary measures have been taken, so that in case of need a considerable army could be in

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

replying to an article in the Pesther Lloyd, says:
"The attitude of the Hungarian press only tends to confirm Germany's cautious reserve and to justify its expediency."

BELGRADE, Oct. 26.—Gen. Novozeloff has

asked for reinforcements for the Servian Army of the Ibar, and Col. Becker has been ordered

there with fresh troops.

An official bulletin states that the Turks on

Tuesday made a desperate attempt to break Gen. Novozeloff's lines, but were repulsed with

A CROAKER. LONDON, Oct. 27-5 a. m .- The Times' corre-

spondent at Belgrade says: "The depression here continues. I cannot help thinking we are at the beginning of the end. If the Buss-

Servian army is left unassisted the Turks will assuredly reach Belgrade. They are advancing slowly, and irrisistibly. However, unless an armistice is concluded, Gen. Tchernayeff will certainly fight

to the last. There is scarcely any reason to doubt that the Servian Government have lost all control over Tchernayeff, who is completely at variance with the Minister of War."

With regard to the rumors of a crisis, the cor-respondent says: "Doubtless the Ministers

would giadly resign if the Prince would accept their resignation, and if they could get others to replace them;

nce of the North German Gazette

tion with Trebinje, and invested Nicsic.

ultan on Saturday.

Turks.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Standard's dispatch from Raguass says the complete failure of Dervish Pasha's recent attack on the southern froutier of Monteuegro ends the campaign for the year, as the winter season has commenced. Moukhtar Pasha. will shortly withdraw to Trebinie. The plain around Trebinje is completely flooded.

Dervich Pasha's synaptic thereughly democratical pasha's synaptic thereughly. A Six-Weeks Armistice Now

Booded.

Dervish Pasha's army is thoroughly demoral ized. All the Catholic Albanians who joined the Turkish standard have returned home, an refuse to relinquish the arms supplied them by the Turks. The Asiatic volunteers have per emptorily demanded to be discharged.

emptorily demanded to be discharged.

ROUMANIA.

The Post's Berlin dispatch states that Roumania has given assurances that her military measures are intended for no other purpose than ordinary autumnal practice.

The six weeks' armistice, with the prosect of a prolongation by subsequent arrangement, if necessary, is now reported to be secured.

LATEST.

A dispatch to the Times, dated Berlin 26th, says there is reason to believe that Russia, being herself averse to war, is endeavoring to induce Greece and Roumania to take the field. They, however, hesitate.

SPAIN. THE COLLAPSED INSURRECTION. MADRID, Oct. 26 .- All persons implicated MADRID, Oct. 26.—All persons implicated in the recent conspiracy will be tried before the ordinary tribunals. Among the documents dis-coverered by the Government are decrees signed by Rilz Zorilla conferring public appoint-ments upon intended leaders of the insurrec-tion, and bonds redeemable after the success of the movement. All military men arrested were on the half-pay list.

BELGIUM. LONDON, Oct. 26.—Leouard Aublain, the Bel-gian, who escaped from Ostend and Brussels after murdering the officer in whose custody he was, has been captured at Lille, France.

GERMANY. BANK STATEMENT. BERLIN, Oct. 26 .- The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 2,783,000 marks

CUBA. OOPS FROM SPAIN. HAVANA, Oct. 26 .- Another steamer from Spain arrived to-day with 1,000 troops.

AUSTRIA. VIENNA, Oct. 26.—Baron Anton von Proker chosten, Austrian diplomatist, is dead.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Oct. 27—1 a. m.—For the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and Upper Lake region, rising, followed by falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

| THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON,<br>the leader of the Liberals, has returned to Lon-<br>don from Turkey. Yesterday he spoke at a   | urned to Lon- LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| private meeting of the Liberals, and advocated   | Time.   Bar.   Thr Hu.   Wind.   Rn.   Weather   |  |  |  |
| an immediate convocation of Parliament. The<br>Marquis indicated his intention to oppose the<br>policy of the Government, and support a modi-<br>fied autonomy in the Christian provinces of   | 6:53 a. m. 30, 13 35 70 W., fresh  |  |  |  |
| Turkey.  16NATIBFF AND THE SULTAN.  CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—The Phara du  | Maximum thermometer, 44: minimum, 33.  OENERAL OBSERVATIONS.  CHICAGO, Oct. 26-Midnight. |  |  |  |
| Bosphore newspaper publishes the text of the   | Stations.   Bar.   Thr.   Wind.   Rain   Weather.  |  |  |  |
| speech delivered by Gen. Ignatieff, the Russia Ambassador. On presenting his credentials the Sultan, 'Gen. Ignatieff said the Czar unde stood the difficulties of the situation, and a though he did not dissimular his sympathy for Turkey's Sciavon subjects, he trusted the existing difficulties would be removed so the Sultamight improve the condition of his subject. The Sultan replied in a similarly conciliator strain. He hoped the Czar would contributed. | Alpena   |  |  |  |
| towards facilitating reforms.  | CHITH TYPI AINE  |  |  |  |

SMITH EXPLAINS. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The facts in the existing trouble between Commissioner Guonther and our firm are as follows: We sublet our Stu-Perry & Bagely. They were recommended to us as good mechanics, but turned out to be dishonest, and it soon became apparent to us that we would have to protect their workmen. This Mr.Gunther, as a friend of theirs, opposed, and BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—Advices received here from Vienna represent that the positions of Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the whole Empire, and Herr Tisza, Hungarian Premier, are precarious.

CONFLICTING SENTIMENT.

The students of the University of Pesth, who have been forbidden by the police to make the contemplated torchlight procession in honor of the Turkish Consul, have determined to disregard the prohibition. No conflict, however, is apprehended.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—A controversy has arisen between German and Austrian newspapers in consequence of the latter's criticisms of Germany's attitude. The National Zeitung to-day, replying to an article in the Pesther Lloyd, says:

"The attitude of the Hungarian press only tends to confirm Germany's cautious reserve and to justify its expediency."

Mr. Gunther, as a friend of theirs, opposed, and went so far as to allow them for work never done under their sub-contract. Our firm protested, as it was evident to use that a job was put up and the parties intended to divide. When our action became known, Gunther and these men became desperate and blackmail was resorted to. This we made known to the County Board at its last meeting, and thereupon a resolution was passed to replace the money in the County Tressury, which was Gunther's intention to have paid these men. We are charged by these sub-contractors with having changed the specifications. This is true, but it was done at their suggestion, to better suit the building and make the work harmonize. They charge us with using inferior material, but this we will leave to the public, the architect, and Superintendent, to pass upon. The balance of the controversy is old spite against Mr. Smith, of our firm, begotter in the fight about the Court-House stope.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 26.—No deaths to-day from any cause. No frost yet. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 26.—Ex-Gov. Leslie has been elected Grand Master of the Kentucky Odd-Fellows.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 26.—Messrs. G. G.
Hubbard, D. M. Fox, and F. M. Palmer, Government Postal Commissioners, held a meeting to-day and received the views and suggestions of merchants as to the necessity of a fast mall and improved route system through the State, including mail agents and letter service on the Arkansas River from this city to Memphis.

on the Arkanas River Roll in the meeting phis.

They left by special train after the meeting for St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—F. R. Conway, who attempted some time since to shoot Senstor Pomeroy, was to-day taken to the insane asylum. He has been walking the streets of late carrying a formidable piece of timber, and acting in a wild manner, and was adjudged to be a dangerous character.

THE POSTMAN'S STORY. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—From an offi-cial statement prepared for the Postmaster-General it appears that the operations of the free delivery system for the year ending June 30, 1876, are as follows: Number of offices, 87; pumpler of lettercarders 2, 200; number of let 30, 1876, are as follows: Number of offices, 87; number of letter-carriers, 2,399; number of letters and postal-cards delivered, 288,418,765; number of newspapers delivered, 80,675,040; number of letters and postal cards collected, 234,330,582; number of newspapers collected, 284,830,863; number of newspapers and per carrier, 278,448; total cost of service, 81,981,186; average cost per piece in mills, 3,13; amount of postage received on local matter, \$2,065,502; excess of local postage over total cost of service, 884,875. These figures show that the service is now somewhat more than self-sustaining, and by comparison with the statistics of the previous year it appears that the revenue from local postage has increased between 6 and 7 per cent, while the increased between 6 and 7 per cent, while the increased more than 5 per cent.

HOG CHOLERA.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—The Kansas City Price Current to-morrow will give reports of the hog crop and the effect of cholers in hogs in Western Missouri, Kansas, Southeastern Nebraska, and Southwestern Iowa. In the three former sections the crop will be larger than last year, and the cholera has done but little harm, while in the latter section the crop will be smaller than last year, and cholera has been quite destructive.

RAILROADS.

CONDUCTORS DISCHARGED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

St. Paul., Minn., Oct. 26.—For some time pa detectives to watch its conductors and discover the cause of suspiciously small receipts. Detectives have reported daily the receipts of cash by several conductors, which, when compared with the conductors' reports, have led to the dismissal of Conductors Charles Richards, Daniel Barstow, J. A. Bailey, Thomas Danforth, and Archie Guthrie. Others will follow. Manager Farley claims to have evidence that the "knock down" was at times as high as 80 per cent of the daily receipts. On the part of the conductors, it is asserted, however, that the new management desire to discharge all employes, and have trumped up the charge of distrenesty as an excuse for the wholesale decapitation. One conductor has taken steps towards bringing suit against the management for defensation of character. Farley declines to make his evidence public unless necessary in defense of the management, or to secure a recovery of the moneys stolen.

THE FREIGHT CONTROVERSY. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Eric Railroad reprentatives who were recently in Detroit methere to-day, in the office of the President of the here to-day, in the office of the President of the Michigan Central. There were present John Newell, representing the Lake Shore; Sloan and Ledyard, the President and General Manager of the Michigan Central; Broughton, representing the Great Western and Grand Trunk, of Canada; and W. L. Scott, representing the Canada Southern. They unanimously agreed to advance castward-bound freights. The next step toward a settlement of the railroad war is the meeting of the Eastern trunk lines, which has been called for to-morrow, at the office of William H. Vanderbilt.

CRIME.

HORSE THIEVES.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 26.—Charles Stromlin and Joseph Kincade, who stole two horses in Platt County some time ago, were caught by Detective Howorth of this city and brought through here last night enroute for Monticello. Howorth also had the horses. Howorth found them near Jerseyville and had difficult work to prevent the people from lynching them.

MURDER CONFESSED. New York, Oct. 26.-Frank McConachi has been arrested, and confessed that he was the nurderer of Maggie Baurer, Aug. 14, at Valley Stream, Long Island.

A FATAL QUARREL. Boston, Oct. 26.—During a quarrel at Haver-hill on Tuesday, Jacob Plauff killed Louis Emill. Plauff was arrested.

LIQUOR IN GERMANY AND AMERICA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—I have been reading th letters of Jane G. Swisshelm, published in The Tribune. She seems inclined to charge all the drunkenness in this country upon the temper-ance movements; and to think that, if we would all go to drinking lager-beer, and make it respectable, that would cure the evil! Her observations of the universal beer-drinking habits of the Germans, accompanied by very little drunkenness, are the same that country, and may be accepted as tolerably correct. Many, also, will be in-clined to agree with bor, that some men have become worse liars than they would have been become worse liars than they would have been had they never been persuaded to sign a pledge which they did not keep; and that, instead of holding every man responsible for his own acts, as we should, we have been too much inclined to pity and patronize the drunkard, as the victim of the rum-seller. Undoubtedly there is room for improvement in the methods to be employed in advancing the temperance cause, and its best friends disagree as to the advisability of prohibitory laws. But that the tendencies of

hibitory laws. But that the tendencies of our mixed population to intemperance are chargeable to the temperance societies and their work, and that, had we adhered to the old

our mixed population to intemperance are chargeable to the temperance societies and their work, and that, had we adhered to the old plan of unrestricted liquor seiling and drinking, with no temperance societies, we might have been as free from drunkenness now as Germany is, is an assumption too rididiculous to deserve notice, had it not been put forth by a person of considerable reputation as a writer and thinker.

Now, the reason why Germany has never had any temperance societies is because she has had little need of them; while, in this country, they were the outgrowth of a great and crying evil, which amounted to an indispensable necessity. My grandfolks filled a drunkard's grave; and my father, who recently died, a very old man, has frequently told me that, in his early life, before a temperance society was heard of, drinking was universal, and drunkenness exceedingly common—very much more so than of late years—among Americans. Let, it be remarked right here that some classes of foreigners among us are more given to intemperance than Americans, notwithstanding they have come from countries little troubled with temperance societies. The first important movement in behalf of temperance in this country was that of the Washingtonians, haugurated and carried on by thebristes who sought to save themselves, and others of their class, from impending ruin. This movement swept the country, and included in its ranks tens of thousands of intemperate men of all grades, from impending ruin. This movement swept the country, and included in its ranks tens of thousands of intemperate men of all grades, from impending ruin. The mow is it in Chicago? Surely there is freedom enough in the sale of beer; very little is ever heard from temperance societies in or about the thousands of saloons in this city, and the keepers are, or have been, the very persons most frequently elevated to places of houor and public trust. Why, then, do we not have all the peace and sobriety that reign in Berlin! Mrs. Swisshelm herself knows how far i

SUSPENDED.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 26.—The Register and Receiver of the Land-Office at this place were to-day suspended from duty by orders from Washington, pending investigation of their offices. Col. M. M. Bane, Secretary of the Territory, has been placed in charge.

A SOUTHERN CLAIM.

The Facts in the Case of George Fisher,

How the Treasury Was Depleted in the "Good Old Democratic Days."

Mark Treats in the Galaxy, January, 1871.

This is history. It is not a wild extravaganza, like "John Williamson Mackenzie's Great Beef Contract," but is a plain statement of facts and circumstances with which the Congress of the United States has interested itself from time to time during the long period of half a century.

I will not call this matter of George Fisher's a great deathless and unrelenting swindle upon the Government and the people of the United States,—for it has never been so decided, and I hold that it is a grave and solemn wrong for a writer to cast slurs or call names wrong for a writer to cast slurs or call names when such is the case,—but will simply pre-sent the evidence and let the reader deduce his own verdict. Then we shall do nobody in-

justice, and
OUR CONSCIENCES SHALL BE CLEAR.
On or about the 1st day of September, 1813, the Creek war being then in progress in Florida, the crops, herds, and houses of Mr. George Fisher, a citizen, were destroyed, either by the Indians or by the United States troops in pursuit of them. By the terms of the law, if the Indians destroyed the property, there was no relief for Fisher; but, if the troops destroyed it, the Government of the United States was debtor to Fisher for the amount involved.

George Fisher must have considered that the Indians destroyed the property, because, although he lived several years afterward, he does not appear to have ever made any CLAIM UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

In the course of time Fisher died, and his widow married again. And by and by, nearly twenty years after the dimly-remembered raid upon Fisher's cornfields, the Widow Fisher's new husband petioned Congress for pay for the property, and backed up the petition with many depositions and affidavits which purported to prove that the troops, and not the Indians, destroyed the property; that the troops, for some inscrutable reason, burned down "houses" (or cabins) valued at \$600, the same belonging to a peaceable private citizen, and also destroyed various other property belonging to the same citizen. But Congress declined to believe that THE TROOPS WERE SUCH IDIOTS (after overtaking and scattering a haad of Indians proved to have been found destroying Fisher's property) as to calmly continue the work of destruction themselves, and make a complete job of what the Indians had only commenced.

We hear no more from them officially until 1848, sixteen years after their first attempt on the Treas-OUR CONSCIENCES SHALL BE CLEAR.

cent.
We hear no more from them officially until 1848, sixteen years after their first attempt on the Treasury, and a full generation after the death of the man whose fields were destroyed. The new generation of Fisher heirs then came forward and

put in

A BILL POB DAMAGES.

The Second Auditor awarded them \$8,873, being half the damage sustained by Fisher. The Auditor said the testimony showed that at least half the destruction was done by the Indians "before the troops started in pursuit," and of course the Government was not responsible for that half.

2. That was in April, 1848. In December, 1848, the heirs of George Fisher, decassed, came forward and pleaded for a "revision" of their bill of damages. The revision was made, but nothing new could be found in their favor except an error of \$100 in the former calculation. However, in order to

of \$1.00 in the former calculation. However, in order to

KEEP UP THE SPIRITS

of the Fisher family, the Auditor concluded to go back and allow interest from the date of the first petition (1832) to the date when the bill of damages was awarded. This sent the Fishers home happy with sixteen years' interest on \$8.872—the same amounting to \$8.997.94. Total, \$17.870.94.

3. For an entire year the suffering Fisher family remained quiet,—even satisfied, after a fashion. Then they swooped down apon Government with their wrongs once more. That old patriot, Attorney-General Toneey, burrowed through the musty papers of the Fishers and discovered one more chance for the desolate orphans—interest on that original award of \$8.873 from date of destruction of the property (1813) up to 1832! Result, \$10,004.89 for

\$10,004.89 for THE INDIGENT FISHERS.

So now we have: First, \$8,873 damages; second, interest on it from 1832 to 1848, \$8,997.94; third, interest on it dated back to 1813, \$10,004.-890. Total, \$27,875.83! What better investment for a great-grandchild than to get the Indians to burn a cornield for him sixty or seventy years before his birth, and plausibly lay it on lunatic United States troops?

4. Strange as it may seem, the Fishers let Congress done for five years—or, what is perhaps more likely, failed to make themselves heard by Congress for that length of time. But at last, in 1854, they got a hearing. They persuaded Congress to pass an act requiring the Auditor to re-examine their case. But this time they stumbled

gress to pass an act requiring the Andror of re-examine their case. But this time they stumbled upon the misfortune of

AN HONEST SECRETARY

of the Treasury (Mr. James Guthrie), and he spoiled everything. He said in very plain language that the Fishers were not only not entitled to another cent, but that those children of many sorrows and acquainted with grief had been paid too much already.

5. Therefore another interval of rest and silence ensued—an interval which lasted four years, vis: till 1858. The 'right man in the right place' was the Secretary of War—John B. Floyd, of peculiar renown! Here was a master intellect; here was the very man to succor the suffering heirs of dead and forgotten Fisher. They came up from Florida with a rush—a great tidal wave of Fishers freighted with the same old musty documents about the same

with a rush—a great tidal wave of Fishers freighted with the same old musty documents about the same

IMMORTAL CORNFIELDS

of their ancestor. They straightway got an act passed transferring the Fisher matter from the dull Auditor to the ingenious Floyd. What did Floyd do? He haid "IT WAS FROVED that the Indians destroyed everything they could before the troops entered in pursuit." He considered, therefore, that what they destroyed must have consisted of "the houses with all their contents, and the liquor" (the most trifling part of the destruction, and set down at only \$3,200 all told), and that the Government troops then drove them off and calmly proceeded to destroy—

Two hundred and twenty acres of corn in the field, thirty-five acres of wheat, and nine hundred and sighty-siz head of live stock! [What a singularly intelligent army we had in those days, according to Mr. Floyd—though not according to the Congress of 1832.]

SO MR. FLOYD DECIPÉD

that the Government was not responsible for that \$3,200 worth of rubbish which the Indians destroyed, but was responsible for the property destroyed by the troops—which property consisted of I quote from the printed U. S. Senate document)—Corn as Bassett's Creek.

S. COO Cattle.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

The swischelm herself knows how far it is otherwise.

Equally silly is her indorsement of the old and exploded notion that the driving of the liquor-traffic into the hands of only disreputable men is the cause of the adulteration of liquors.

The sale of groceries is a reputable business, and many highly-respectable people are engaged in it; yet there is no kind of food that can be profitably adulterated that is not, and often it is done with poisonous substances. As with these, so with liquors; it comes of the selfishness and cupidity of mankind. Undoubtedly it would be a long step forward if our people who drink self could be induced to confine themselves to beer and the lighter wines, to the exclusion of whisky and kindred beverages. But how shall it be done?

I submit, then, that the legitimate result of these observations with the Germans should not be to discourage temperance movements altogether, but to raise the question whether it is not salvisable to let-up on beer and other mild drinks, while the warfare is redoubled against whisky, gin, etc., until it shall be made as unpopular and as uncommon in this country as in Germany.

J. A. S.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribura.

Chicking the victim of the self-murder being Miss Anna Spear. 26 years of age, daughter of S. B. Soers. Secretary of the Spring Grove Cemetery. She shot herself with a revolver through both heart and brain, in her brother's room, in her home. The only cause assigned was lith-ealth.

SLUSPENDED.

Salt Lark, Utah, Oct. 26.—The Recister and Receiver of the Land-Office at this place were to-day suspepted from duty by orders from Washington, pending investigation of their offices. Col. M. M. Bane, Secretary of the Total of the follows the self-murder being Miss Anna Spear. 26 years of age, daughter of S. B. Soers. Secretary of the Spring Grove Cemetery. She shot herself with a revolver through both heart and brain, in her brother's room, in her home. The only cause as

ble the low of corn on the "Alahama River." is new and ably conceived and executed bill of . Floyd's foots up as follows (I copy again from printed United States document):

... 8 34,952,00

To interest on \$22,202 from July, 1813, to November, 1800, 47 years and months. To interest on \$12,700 from Septem-ber, 1814, to November, 1860, 46 years and 2 months. 85, 317.50

George Smith's Last Discoveries in the East.
The following account of Mr. Smith's recent
acquisitions at Nineveh and Bagdad appears in
a London paper of the 5th inst., before the news
of the archmologist's death had been re-

a London paper of the 5th inst., before the news of the archæologist's death had been received:

"Mr. George Smith left England in February on his third archæological mission to the East, it being confidently hoped that renewed excavations on the old Ninevite sites, near Mosul, on the Tigris, and the breaking of new ground in other parts of Mesopotamia, would yield an abundant harvest of valuable results. He went out under the anspices of the trustees of the British Museum, and as this meant his being backed by the Government, all might have been expected to go well with him in spite of his having annoyed the Ottoman authorities by having published some criticisms on Turkiah misrule. On reaching Constantinople, however, the delays he met with in obtaining the dirman promised to our Foreign Office too clearly foreboded his being treated in the same manner as Dr. Schllemann, who had been compelled to give up his plan of resuming this season his excavations at Hissarilk. Mr. Smith's firman was reduced to almost a dead letter, so that he has been reluctantly driven to relinquish his enterprise for the present. According to the latest tidings received at the British Museum, contained in a letter from Mr. Smith to Dr. Birch, bearing date about the middle of last month, he had lett Mosul, had reached Aleppo, and was making for Beyrout. He was to make a short stay at Cyprus, wish the view of examples of these "Shoebury atroctities" that he was not detained as a hostage.

In other droves the introduced at the british function of the injured houses. His presence has, however, excited a gleam of hope, and it is peaks well for the injured houses. His presence has, however, excited a gleam of hope, and it is peaks well for the injured houses. His presence has, however, excited a gleam of hope, and it is peaks well for the injured house. His presence has, however, excited a gleam of hope, and it is peaks well for the injured house. His presence has, however, excited a gleam of hope, and it is peaks well for the injured house Birch, bearing date about the middle of last month, he had left Mosul, had reached Aleppo, and was making for Beyrout. He was to make a short stay at Cyprus, with the view of examining the recent excavations on ancient sites in that island, and is expected to arrive in this country at the beginning of next month. Not-withstanding the frustration of his main purpose, Mr. Smith has not gone through the labors and risks of this third series of Eastern travels for nothing. He has lighted on a fresh find of Hamathite inscriptions, of which he has taken easts. These casts, alone with 2,000 more or less broken cuneliform tablets bought from a Bagdad dealer, are now on their way by sea to the British Museum. The inscriptions named after the City Hamath, on the River Orontes, are very rare, and are of much importance for the ancient history of the East. They are writtenin in hieroglyphic very unlike those of Egypt, although in some of the texts Mr. Dunbar Heath thinks he can recognize the royal rings of Thotmes III. and other conquering that this strange writing is that of the Khita, by some identified with the Hittites of the Bible. The Egyptian inscriptions prove that the Khita of two districts, one on the sca and the other inland, which bore the sea and the other i

The House of Lords.

The House of Lords.

London Ness.

The recent elevations and new creations in the Peerage have slightly affected the Roll of the House of Lords, which now stands at a little ever, instead of a little under, 500, as it did at this time last year. In January last the Earl of Erne was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, and Mr. J. R. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Henry Gerard Sturt, Mr. John Tollemache, and Sir Robert Gerard were raised in a "batch" to the Upper House as Lords Harlech, Arlington, Tollemache, and Gerard; while the Earl of Abergavenny was created a Marquis, and the Duke of Richmond had an additional Dukedom, that of Gordon, bestowed upon Im. Since that time Lord Northbrook has been rewarded with an Earl-dom for his services in India, and the Earldom of Beaconsfield has been bestowed upon Mr. Disraeli. The exact number of Peerages, spiritual and temporal, including those enjoyed by members of the Royal Family, stands consequently at the present moment at 503, headed by his Royal Highness the Frince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, and ending with "Mortimer, Lord Sackville," the junior Baron. The Dukes number 21, the Marquises 22, the Earls 182, the Viscounts 32, the Archbishops and Bishops 25, and the Barons 265. The rest of the Roll is made up by the Royal Dukes. There are one or two things to be noted in the present Roll. Firstly, that the number of Peerages on it is slightly in excess of the actual total number of the Lords spiritual and temporal; Lord Cairos being enumerated twice over, both as a Baron and as Lord Chancellor; the Duke of Richmond both as a Duke and also as Lord Chemberlain; Earl Beauchamp both as an Earl and also Steward of the Household; and, lastly the Earl of Erneboth as an Irish Representative Peer and also as Lord Fermanagh. Again, it may be observed that the Backburst title has disappeared since last year as a separate entry, being merged in the superior honor of the Earldom of De la Warr, and that blanks are put against the names of the Earldom of Berkeley and the Barony of De Freyne.

The Amenities of Army Life.

Correspondence London Telegraph.

Praternising! Serb and Turk forgetting their hatred and joining hands! Such was the sight which met me when next I returned to the camp. It was scarcely light when I once more passed the Morava and came into the Turkish camp. The night had been hitterly cold; rain had fallen in torrents for three or four hours, and penetrated the roofs of the oak-branch huts in which the Oumanii troops had rested. Rested! What a burlesque on the word! To lie with your rifle on your arm and your cartridge-box under your side; wrapped all unsufficiently in a

der if the Turaser it aganendof their woe! Pernage it aganendof their woe! Pernage it aganendof their woe! Pernage it aganendof them more amisble than usual, perhape the conviction that the war was virtually over came upon them—who can tell! One thing alone is certain: that they looked toward the Servian outposts without anathemathizing the Muscov, and, when presently some blue caps appeared on the other side of the river, went down to meet them without grasping their rifles and looking if the barrels had a cartridge in them. The truth was that last night began the fast of Ramazan, and from sunrise to sunset no good son of the from sunrise to sunset no good son of the sunrise to sunset no good son of the from sunrise to sunset no good son of the that last night began the fast of Ramszan, and from sunrise to sunset no good son of the Prophet eats, drinks, or smokes, and in an hour the sun would be up, so they must be quick if they would eat and be merry. True that Mohammed provided that the soldier need not fast; yet what conscientious Moalem would fail to make use of this season of repentance? Not any one among the outposts certainly: they were far too exact in their creed for that. Down they went to the riverside to look at the unarmed Serbs on the other bank, one of whom held out a white handkerchief, and held in his hand some little loaves of bread. "Have you any tobacco!" shouted the rebel. And the reply was "Yes." "Then let us change," said the Serb, sa, wading halfway across the food, he threw the loaves on to the shore. Away ran a Turk, and came back with two or three packets of the weed which his enemies coveted, ran into the river, and threw them across; and then one Serb asked for a light, while another produced a little plece of cheese, and very soon Turks and Serbs were seated on the opposite banks, one party smoking and the other party eating, all equally pleased with the exchange which had been made. "The Gisours are not very bad men" said a Moslem as he filed his mouth with such bread as he, biscuit-fed for long enough, had not tasted for weeks. At last the feast had an end, the rays of the sun were stretching across the air; each Mussulman placed the bread he had left in his wallet or bosom and, rising, saluted the Serbs on the other side, the both parties quitted the river and the fraternizing was over.

The inhabitants of the little Town of Shoebury are at the present moment strenuous advocates for the substitution of arbitration for war. The eighty-one-ton gun has not been actually brought to bear upon them, but the damage it has indirectly inflicted on their dwellings is of a most serious nature. There is, it is stated, scarcely a building within a mile radius from the spot where the firing has taken place which has not been damaged in window or celling.

which has not been damaged in window or ceiling.

Bo great has been the atmospheric disturbance caused by the interesting experiments with the gun that the compressed air in the ceiliar of a neighboring hotel has actually blown up one of the hearth-stones on the ground floor. Of course the owners of damaged houses naturally look to the War Office for compensation. England, they urge, with some show of reason, is not at war with Shoebury, and it is hard on that place that it should be the first to bear the brunt of the latest improvements in englace of destruction, which, moreover, they have been led to believe will never be required.

How far these arguments will be of avail with the authorities remains to be seen, but in the meantime a Sergeant of Engineers has been taking observations at the various houses. He does not seem to have brought any money with him, nor to have given even a hint as to his object, which may possibly be the utter demolition of the injured houses. His presence has, however, excited a gleam of hope, and it speaks well for the victims of these "Shoebury atrocities" that he was not detailed as a hostage.

a Tea-Party in Moroceo.

The tea is washed before it is infused, and a great quantity of sugar is put into the tea-pot. It is, in fact, a strup; and it might be supposed that people so particular about flavors as are the Moors would find such excessive sweetness objectional. Yet, what is more extraordinary still, they endeavor apparently to suppress the deficate tea-flavor altogether. There is a regular course of tea impregnated with different flavors, which are all more or less disagreeable to the novice. The order of these may vary; but from the numerous opportunities we had of judging, the following seemed the rule in "the best circles. First," there was a round of plain green tea with no addition but sugar. Milk or cream was never used. Then came a second course, in which spearmint was infused—horrible compound. Third, an infusion of tea with wormwood, not quite so objectionable. Fourth, one flavored with lemon verbens. Fifth, one with circu. Sixth, and more rarely, as being an expensive luxury, and intended as a great compliment, tea and a little ambergris scraped into it, and which could be seen floating like grease on the surface. Of this, the flavor, if peculiar, was not disagreeable. Each course of tea was taken while very warm, and with a loud, smacking noise of lips; nothing, meanwhile was eaten.

Black Hills Gold.

Charter the representative of Deadwood City, and he finds that the total number foots up 141, now being actively worked. Of this large number there is not one but prospects well, running from two cents to as high as \$17 to the pound of quartz. All this vast body of quartz is located within five miles of Deadwood City. In the neighborhood of Custer there have one about seventy lodes located and recorded. There is a large number in the past few days a number of very fine miles have been discovered in the neighborhood of Sand Creek.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Formerly Hoeley's Theatre, Randolph-st., between
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY
WILL R. CHAPSAN
MANAGEMENT MANAGEMENT EMERSON'S

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS. Benefit of Senator Bob Hart To-Night. SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY. ADELPHI THEATRE.

THIS (PRIDAY) EVENING.

First Appearance of the Great Gymnasu. Ourry and
Fox; Niles and Evans, the Great Etetch Artists; Miss
Josephine Shaniey, Gons and Pux; Shechan and Jones;
Miss Victoria-Reynolds; Ids DeVare; and the Carle
Sixters.

Tains NEMESIS, OR, THE BRIGANDS OF CHICAGO,
Pepites with Starting Tablesoux, New Scenery; etc.

GRAND MATINER TO-MORROW, 2 P. M.

Bunday Next-Ladies' NIGHT.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK of the talented Comedia MR. JOSEPH MURPHY AS DAN O'HARA,
In the New Irish Drama,

KHRRYGOW

Every Night and Saturday hatines.

Next Week—Grand Italian Opera, under the direction of MAX STRAKOSCH.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. This Afternoon and Evening, FRANK JONES in his great Sensational Drama, entitled the BLACK HAND, And TEN NIGHTS IN A RAB-BOOM. Mailines every day.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE-CHICAGO. The Strakosch Grand Italian Opera Mr. Max Strakosch begs respectfunde of Grand Italian Opera, or MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct.

Musical Director and Conductor, Sig. DR NOVELLIS TURSDAY Evening, Oct. 31, first appearance of the Pamous Tenor, SigNOR BRIGNOLL.

MISS McCULLOCR as SIGN AND AND AND AND SIGN BRIGHOUT In his original creation of the Company of WEDNEADAT Evening, November 1—7 ADST.
THURSDAY Evening, November 2—10071A.
FRIDAY Evening, November 3—10071A.
BATURDAY, Nov., 4—FIRST GRAND MATTINES.
General Admission, 31; Reserved Seass, 31,30 and
32.00, secording to location. Admission—Gallery, 50;
Reserved casts, 31,00.
Beats now for cale at the BOX OFFICE of Theatre. Hooley's minstrels.

SAILBOAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Cloket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 73

canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

MICHIGAN GENTRAL RAILROAD Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-se Ticket-office, of Clark-st., southeast corner dolph, and at Palmer House.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER & FORT LINES.
Union Denot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.
Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKER & ST. PAUI, RAILBOAD, Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, cs South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot. | Leave. | Arrive.

Wisconin a Minnesota Thro 10:00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Day Kapress. 10:00 a. m. 4:00 p. m. Wisconin, low, and Minnesota Thro 20:00 p. m. 41:00 a. m. 5:00 p. m. 11:00 a. m. Depot. foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

| Leave. | Arrive, 

Mail and Express.

Ottawa and Streator Passeng 7 2:25 a m. 7:40 p. m. Rockford, Dubuque & Bloux City.

Pacific Past Line, for Omaha.
Achison & St. Joseph Exp.
Airchison &

9:45 a. m. 5:29 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 9:35 a. m. 6:40 a. m. 6:00 p. m. 4:20 a. m. 5:00 a. m. Leave. Arrive.

BALTIMORE & ORIO RAILROAD.

rains leave from Exposition Building foot of too-de. Ticket-omices: 82 Clark-et., Paimer B Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Loore. | Arrive.

Omaha Leaven with & Atch Ex "10:00a m. " 3:45 p. m. " 4:45 p. m. " 5:00 p. m. " 2:25 L m. " 10:000 m. t. 4:50 a. m.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKO, MORGE & C

or STRAM, in any kind of EED & CO., st., Cincinnati, O. SCARD. STATE-ST.

ski him to but away your sins for the away so far that nobody shall ever be able to find them again.

In Isalah lxiti., 9, we read. "In all their afflictions He was afflicted." God pities us. Our lost condition moves His heart, and, justas He hastened down to Eden after Adam's sin and dealt with him in Grace, He will come to any sinner who will receive Him, and share his sorrows and take away his sins.

A gentleman from Manchester, England, visited Chicago just before the fire, and when he went home he tried to tell what a wonderful city it was, but nobody cared to listen to him. Pretty soon the news came over the wires that the city was on fire, and that a hundred thousand people were burnt out of house and home, and were actually in danger of perishing out on the prairie, unless assistance should come at once. Then that city was full of interest about Chicago; men were intears, and what was better, they were giving their money by thousands to send to the sufferers by the fire. So with God. Our sorrows cry out for us louder than our sins cry out against us. He feels His heart going out to us, and sends His Son to redeem us. Here in Revelations—i.,5—it speaks of Jesus Christ who has "loved us and washed us and loved us, but loved us first and washed us and loved us, but loved us first and washed us and loved and distinherited son, who, when dying, sent for his father, desiring his forgiveness. The father forbade the messenger to mention the name of his son until he learned that the boy was sincerely penitent, and then he made all haste to the wretched garret where his son was lying and took the poor dying penitent in his arms, saying. "Oh, my son, I would have come to you any time if I had only known you wanted to have me." Go with God. He waits to be gracious. He wants to save you. Who will come to Him to-night and let Him save you!

The inquiry rooms were soon filled, and there were evidences that the tender and effective discourse, followed by the touching song, 'Prodigal Child, Come Home, "ended the head of

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

In response to many requests, Mr. Moody announced that next Monday night and every Monday night thereafter he would hold a meeting in Farwell Hall exclusively for young converts and in-

on Wednesday, Nov. 1. Tickets for 500 reserved seats have been issued, good for evening meeting. Three other large excursion parties are expected during the week, and arrangements for reserved seats at the Tabernacle meetings have been made. The street-car lines have arranged to have an extra supply of cars in waiting each evening at the close of the main meeting, and also for the second meeting; so that those remaining for the latter will not have to wait at the corners for accommodation.

is great hope.

THE GRAND RIVER CONFERENCE

THE GRAND RIVER CONFERENCE

WORKS OF ART AT AUCTION.

### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

wants Gilman, Esq., and daughter, of St. Al-YL, are stopping for a few days with friends to South Side.

South Side.

ries Barron, who works at the Illinois Cencops, and not James Barron, of No. 702 Indirenue, is the person referred to as having
employed by Hoxie for electioneering pur-

The contract for the construction of the Court-House was yesterday in a state of partial comple-tion. The document is expected to be ready Mon-iny. How it will read, and in whose favor, re-

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning John iskowasti, an employe of the Union Rolling-Mill ompany, while under the influence of liquor, laid were not sleep beside a gas fine and was suffocated, we have a Pole, 34 years of age, single, and warded at No. 50 Broad street.

Otto Thieman, a teamster, was run over Wednes-y evening on West Chicago avenue by his own one-wagon, and died yesterday from the effects his injuries. He was a German, 34 years of a and leaves a wife and three children residing

The whisty cases against Ed Lawrence, of the Binois Distilling Company, and George Robinson, a Gauger, were noise prossed yesterday at the remest of the District-Attorney. It was rumored atte in the afternoon that Chancellor L. Rost, preserly a Deputy Collector, had returned from handa, whither he had died last winter to escape trest on a charge of having conspired to defraud he revenue.

Orange B. Heaton, formerly of Carroll-Greene County, and Virden, Macoupin ty, Ill., died in this city yesterday at his mace, No. 236 South Ashland avenue. He been a resident of this State for nearly fifty has been a resident of this State for hearly anty
years, and one of the most prominent among lissarly settlers. He is the father of Mrs. Isaac R.
Dillier, Mrs. John E. Owsley, Mrs. Dr. William A.
Knox, and Mr. Edgar S. Huston. His remains
will be taken to Virden, Ill., this evening at 9
yelook and the services at the grave will take place
there at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. To-day at 3
p. m. there will be services at his interesidence,
No. 236 South Ashland avenue, corner of Harrison

Rev. G. S. P. Savage, agent of the Union eminary, made a statement of the financial ion of the institution, and appealed to the to use their influence with the churches they represented to carry it over the pres-diffuse.

ent hard times.

The Rev. A. O. Wright, Principal of the Wisconsin Female College at Fox Lake, extended an invitation to the alumnit to spend their next summer-vacation as Fox Lake, offering them free use of the college buildings.

The Rev. E. N. Packard read a paper on "Perfection, and its allied Theories."

In the afternoon the members met in the Seminary chapel for social reunion.

MASONIC.

In the alreadon the memoers met in the Seminary chapel for social reunion.

MASONIC.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Illinois met in annual convocation in the hall of Apollo Commandery No.1 Knights Templar, M.E. Grand High Priest Haswell C. Clark presiding. The following officers were elected for the casuing year: M. E. Companion Arthur R. H. Atkins, Chicago, Grand High Priest; M. E. Companion James C. McMurtry, Henderson, Deputy Grand High Priest; M. E. Companion John D. Hamilton, Carthage, Grand Knight; M. E. Companion Samuel W. Waddle, Bloomington, Grand Scribe; M. E. Companion James H. Miles, Chicago, Grand Secretary; M. E. Companion A. A. Glenn, Mount Sterling, Grand Treasurer; M. E. Companion William H. Scott, Metropolis, Grand Chaplain; M. E. Companion Silas O. Vanghn, DeKalo, Grand Captain of Host; M. E. Companion John P. Norvell, Danville, Grand Prince Soignraer; M. E. Companion Samuel Shannon, Mount Carmel, Grand R. A. C.; M. E. Companion Milliam L. Orr, Carrolton, Grand M. 3d V.; M. E. Companion Menno S. Bowmsn, Sterling, Grand M. 2d V.; M. E. Companion John Woodward, Chicago, Grand M. 1st V.; M. E. Companion John Woodward, Chicago, Grand M. 1st V.; M. E. Companion John Woodward, Chicago, Grand M. 1st V.; M. E. Companion John P. Ohr P. Verris Chicago, Grand M. 1st V.; M. E. Companion John Woodward, Chicago, Grand M. 1st V.; M. E. Companion John P. Ohr P. Verris Chicago, Grand M. 1st V.; M. E. Companion John P. Ohr P. Verris Chicago, Grand M. 1st V.; M. E. Companion John P. Ohr P. Verris Chicago, Grand M. 1st V.; M. E. Companion John P. Ohr P. Verris Chicago, Grand M. 1st V.; panion John Woodward, Chicago, Grand M. 1st V.; M. E. Companion John P. Ferris, Chicago, Grand Steward; M. E. Companion Arnold B. Bobinson, Springfield, Grand Tyler.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The County Board held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, all the members being present except Mesers. Cleary and Schmidt. The first business was the presentation of a lengthy communication signed by three of the Wentworth members of the County Board of Education. The document reviewed the troubles of the Board for the past few months, and urged upon the County Board that it proceed to re-elect Wentworth Principal of the Normal School; also a corns of teachers, etc., and onen the institution corps of teachers, etc., and open the institution A petition from the Town of Jefferson was read asking that the voting-place in the Third Precinct be changed from the school-house at Maplewood to the vacant store in Park Place Hotel. Granted.

to the vacant store in Park Place Hotel. Granted.

A lengthy communication was read from Ald. Smith, setting forth the troubles he had as a contractor on the Normal School at Englewood with his sub-contractors, and they with their workmen, by which he claimed all parties were out of money, and he himself had been grievonsly abused because the county had withheld \$120 from him. Accompanying the document was a letter from the sub-contractors asking Mr. Smith to settle with them at once, or they would appear against him and expose his conduct, etc.

s conduct, etc.

Well, the suffer submitted the subleft from the sub-contractors, which explains itself:

1 see by This Tribunys: of yesterday a controversy between yourself and Smith, and that you propose to show him up. I will say to you that we have documents in our possession which will reflect hadly on a man who has any preteasion to honesty. We saw him deface the specifications to correspond with work on Students Hail, and have them in our possession to show. You will see by the original that it calls for seven feet six inches by one said shree-quarter feet for the doors. He arratched out the six inches and made it only seven feet is indicated to the doors accordingly. He also changed the quality of flooring stad furnished a very inferior quality. He also made all door jambs out of seven-clinths lumber when specifications called for noe and a hail, and in no particular did no furnish material as called for. Now, in conclusion, if you need you service to exacilish these tacks, we are as your service. Our address is St. Charles, Kane County.

Mr. Guenther followed the reading in a speech seneuncing Mr. Smith's communication as a string of falseboods, and denouncing Smith as a robber and coward, comparing him to the built in the field. He became excited, and provoked considerable

mirth.

Mr. McCaffrey called attention to the contract which had existed between Smith and the county, and said he had transferred his contract in violation of its provisions and without consent of the Board, and the Board had nothing further to do with the matter, except to protect the county and the men who had done the work. He denounced Mr. Smith se having robbed the county, and as having netermined to rob the laborers who had done the work.

rk. The documents were subsequently placed on file, dithe following resolution, introduced by Mr. Caffrey, was adopted:

Easolved, That the acting Clerk of this Board be, and is hereby, directed to pay into the County Treasury sum of money in his hands which he holds from a meat upon an order to Smith Brox. & Co., it having m made to appear that Smith Brox. & Co. have overtyred the county for work done by them upon the ranal School building.

charged the county for work doas by them upon the Normal School building.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AGAIN.

The Judiciary Committee, to which had been referred resolutions from a former meeting looking to taking the election of a Principal of the Normal School and the necessary teachers out of the hands of the Board of Education, reported recommending that the sense of the resolutions be concurred in, and that the Board proceed to the election of Principal and teachers. Concurred in.

Mr. Holden moved that the following list of teachers be elected: Principal—D. S. Wentworth; Mathematics and Chemistry—J. W. Larimore; Natural Sciences—Alembert W. Brayton; Latin and Literature—Emily J. Rice; Training Department—Sarah M. Curtis; Assistant Principal Preparatory Department—Sarah Byrne.

The motion prevailed without any trouble, it having been understood in advance. The only vote in the negative was Mr. Malloy.

Mr. Holden farther moved that the Principal be instructed to open the school at once. Carried.

Mr. Holden also moved that George Mulrhead be elected engineer, and the motion prevailed.

The Board then adjourned until Modday.

SUICIDE.

A BAGGER IN HIS THROAT.

Yesterday morning Charles Brinkman, brother to the Polk street bridge tender, saw an object floating in the water, near the piler, which he at first missook for the body of some animal. Presently he discovered it to be that of a man, and procuring assistance, dragged it the shore, when he noticed that a knife was sticking in the body. The police was summoned and the corpse taken to the

into the water.

At first the affair looked as if under the manipulations of the detectives it might develop into a mystery, but the statement of Wiedermann resolves it into a simple case of saicide.

#### CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division is called to meet this after b'clock in the City-Clerk's office. The City-Hall employes drew August salaries imounting to about \$15,000. The firemen and collection will be paid Saturday about \$39,000. The Engineering Department yesterday issued an estimate of \$2,804 to David Hallinan for work on the four-foot sewer on Western avenue, and an estimate of \$2,653 for work on the three-foot sewer on the same street.

The Mayor yesterday informed Supt. Hickey that he (Hickey) could consider himself freed from duty till the investigation begun yesterday, on the charges made against him, was concluded, and his guilt or innocence established.

All topics of minor interest were lost sight of yesterday at the City-Hail, where the Hanford murder, the release of Alexander Sullivan, and the investigation of alleged misconduct on the part of Chief-of-Police Hickey were the absorbing items

To the inquiries of a Tribung reporter the Mayor yesterday said that no one should be appointed to the position of Secretary of the Department of Public Works. His Honor, in speaking of Mr. Mead, formerly the Assistant Secretary and now the worthy and efficient acting Secretary, paid that gentleman compliments of the highest order. He said that he regarded Mr. Mead as all-safficient, with the occasional assistance of one of the clerks of the other departments, to attend to the deties, which were just now light. Therefore there should be no further appointments.

#### CRIMINAL.

Detective Morgan yesterday recovered a horse and buggy which was stolen from Rueben Strong, of Milwaukee, some time ago by two ruffinis who escaped from the Workhouse. Michael Edwards and William Whittley, for the

Michael Edwards and william winities, for the barglary of a birch-bark canoe and several other fancy articles from A. E. Perkins, of No. 39 Kin-zie street, were sent to the Criminal Court in \$1,000 ball each by Justice Scully. Detective Flynn yesterday captured an offender formerly well known in this city under the name of Henry C. Chapman. The fellow is wanted on several charges, but chiefly for the larceny of \$170 worth of leather from a Lake street store over two

Washington street.

Ellen Moran, for the larceny of a quantity of clothing from Charles Practish, of No. 152 Archer syenue, was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in \$600 bail by Justice Summerfield. Thomas Kelly, for a similar theft and for vagrancy, was sent to the House of Correction for one month. John Bingham, backman, met Hiram Adams, a farmer from Lemont on a visit to the city, and after driving him a short distance attempted to bully the Granger into paying him an exorbitant, sum. A thumping match ensued, Bingham geting the worst of it each round, until the police pounced down upon him and locked him up at the Armory.

Armory.

Joseph Wicks, whom Patrick Gaughan shot in an altercation last Saturday night, died at 8:10 last evening at his residence, No. 146 Cornella street, from the effects of his injuries. The circumstances of the shooting, it will be reinembered, were of the most cold-blooded and reckless character. Gaughan is locked up in the County Jail awaiting the trial.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Home, on Quincy street, near Fifth avenue, from 12 to 2 o'clock, by the lady managers of the insti-tution. The proceeds are used for the support of ing the Rev. Brooke Herford, of the

Since his release from the jail he has at times acted strangely, and some of those who had known him for many years at once marked the peculiarity of his conduct, and had even gone known nim for many years at once marked the peculiarity of his conduct, and had even gone so far as to suggest the propriety of medical aid. Little attention was paid to these friendly suggestions until his actions assumed a serious character. The aberration of mind is by several ascribed to a fear on Mr. Nunnemacher's part that the Government might yet make heavy assessments upon his property, which, together with some other troubles, has destroyed his mind.

Mr. Nunnemacher is the owner of the Grand Opera-House, as well as a large amount of other city property. His farm embraces nearly a thousand acres of land, not far from the city limits, on which the distillery is built, and is very valuable. His wife is in Europe, and one of his sons, Herman, is now in the County Jail serving out a term of sentence for revenue frauds.

Whether true or not, there are stories of frauds practiced by the Nunnemachers that border on the marvelous as to the amount of highwines distilled and delivered in fraud of the revenue—many persons computing the gross sum at a million of dollars. After all, what does it avail? A shattered mind, an idiot's stare, property and wealth beyond computation, with utter inability to enjoy anything.

A BIG WHISKY CASE. Circuit Court, Judge Dillon presiding, has been engaged since the 10th inst. in trying one of the most important crooked whisky suits ever brought in this country. In 1865 J. A. Rhommost important crooked whisty suits ever brought in this country. In 1865 J. A. Rhomberg, a saloon-keeper of Dubuque, started a distillery in that place. In the winter of 1865 he paid an assessment of \$190,000 on account of frauds. In 1874 he was assessed in the sum of \$750,000, which he refused to pay. This suit is brought to recover the amount of his bonds, \$110,000. The Government is ably represented by the District Attorney, Col. Lane, of Davenport, and Col. Henderson, of Dubuque. The trial shows the immense labor which has been performed by the counsel for the Government and Revenue-Agent Brown in unearthing the frauds. After the lapse of ten years, they were fortunate in procuring the bookkeeper and another employe of Rhomberg's, employed by him during the time covered by the alleged frauds, who testified to the magnitude of the steals. Col. Henderson opened the case for the Government in an able speech of nearly eight hours. His review of the evidence of the Rhomberg and of Phil McKiger, the principal witnesses for the defense, was as amusing as it was scathing. Col. Lane is now closing the case in one of the best of the many able arguments made by him at this bar.

CHEMISTS HAVE DECIDED.

CHEMISTS HAVE DECIDED.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking-Powder, chemists have lecided to be pure and healthy.

THE REVIVAL.

Increased Interest in the Work of Plucking Brands from the Burning.

A Larger Attendance at the Inquiry-Meetings - Sinners Anxious About Their Future.

The Marriage at Cana Forms the Subject of the Noonday Meeting.

In the Evening Mr. Moody Portrays the Wondrous Love of God.

Brothers Whittle and Bliss in Kalamare Circular of the Grand Biver Conference.

FARWELL HALL. THE LARGEST MOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING of the week was held in Farwell Hall yesterday. The body of the house, the stage, the galleries, the aisles, were filled to overflowing. Mr. Moody was in his happiest mood, and seemed even more earnest and more encouraged to push forward in the work which the Lord has given him to do.

The exercises began with the singing of the hymn, "The Precious Name." Then the Rev. E. R. Davis read the requests for prayer. They were for six sons, by mothers; four sons, by fathers; three daughters, by widowed mothers; five boys, by brothers; seven husbands, by nve boys, by brothers; seven husbands, by wives; for two young men in Volger, Iowa; for Metropolis, Ill.; Lyons, Ill.; the Christians in Rochester, Minn.; Baptist Church at Cambridge, Ill., and for the pastor's son; for business-men in Chicago; for a young lady in Kenosha, Wis.; for Quinn's Chapel, of this city; for a Sunday-school teacher who was not a Christian; for the school teacher who was not a Christian; for the husband and father of a young family; for the blessing of God upon the missions among the indians; for a lady in Bellaire, O.; for four backsliders; for a brother in California; for two brothers in Indiana; for a brother in Salisbury, N. C. for a brother on his own behalf; for a sick wife; for two mothers; for an organist; for a young man and his wife who accepted Christ Wednesday, and who desired the prayers of the meeting that they might remain steadfast.

The Rev. Dr. Armitage made a most earnest and fervent appeal to God to bless all these persons, and to send His Holy Spirit down upon them that they might know the joy of believing.

persons, and to send fits Holy spirit down upon them that they might know the joy of believing.

THE ADDRESS.

After the singing of another hymn, Mr. Moody read the lesson for the day—the second chapter of John, containing the account of the miracle of turning the water into wine at the marriage in Cana of Gaillee. Mr. Moody chose for his text this passage—"And His disciples believed in it." He said that miracles were being very much doubted nowadays, but he contended that they had happened as recorded. They were no deceptions. Would Christianity have lived 1, 800 years if Christ had deceived His disciples? Men said miracles were against nature and reason. It must be remembered that God was above nature, and must not be brought down to a human level. The first miracle that took place in Christ's dispensation was on the occasion of a marriage. The first great event after Christ's coming would be the marriage super of the Lamb. Mr. Moody considered marriage one of the most solemn of events. He believed in the Scriptaral injunction, "Be ye not unequally yoked with unbelievers." Christ's mother said to the servants, "Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it." Christ's injunction was to seek first the Kingdom of God, but the business man, instead of doing it, would say, "I will take care of my family first, and get them comfortably fixed." He did not stop to think about the more important matter of conversion. The Devil's outside was delusive. He could assume a pleasing shape, but look at the end of the one who served him, the gambler, the blasphemer, the harlot! On the contrary, the Christian worker, like the Governor of the feast, kept the good wine till the last, and was finally received into glory with the angels around the throne. He hoped nobody would leave Farwell Hall without deciding to make the Christian's choice, and to come out for Christ.

He then made a short but most earnest prayer.

Sunday evening the Rev. Brooke Herford, of the Church of the Messiah, will lecture at the church on the subject of Mr. Moody's recent sermion on the "Precious Blood." taking the ground that the revival teaching is unscriptural and degrading.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior will be held in Union Park Church, Chicago, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 1 and 2. All ladies interested in foreign missions are invited to be present. Tickets for the round trip will be furnished for one full fare to delegates presenting certificates of attendance at stations on the Michigan Central Railroad. Most other railroads centering in Chicago furnish return tickets for one-fifth the usual rates to those presenting similar certificates in Chicago.

NUNNEMACHER.

The Milwaukee Distiller Declared to Be Insane.

\*\*Special Disputch to The-Tribuse\*\*

MILWAUKER, Oct. 26.—Jacob Nuunemacher, the most extensive distiller in Wisconsin, and a man of vast wealth, claimed to be the second richest person in the State, is said to be insane, while one or two of the ablest physicians in Milwaukee declare there is no hope for his recovery, but that he will grow worse. Mr. Numemacher had but recently been released from the county jall of Milwaukee, where he had served out part of a sentence for fraud on the Lordon was defended by the common of the sales and months.

The Ber. S. McChesney was glad that the history of that weeding was marked by a conversion. The Rev S. McChesney was glad that the history of that weeding was marked by a conversion. The Rev S. McChesney was glad that the history of the weeking was marked by a conversion. The Rev S. McChesney was glad that the history of the kew who great the cost was, and the little boy said, "I'm golug to serve Christ. He had count the cost was, and the little boy said, "I'm golug to serve Christ. Wantewer Christ. He had count the cost was, and the little boy said, "I'm golug to serve Christ. Wantewer Christ. He had count the cost was, and the little boy said, "I'm golug

THE TABERNACLE.

THE LARGEST CONGREGATION of the week since Sunday night assembled in the Tabernacle last evening. The solos were: "I Love to Tell the Story;" "God Loved a World of Sinners Lost," the moral effect of which was much lessened by giving directions in singing-school style to the choir and congregation between every two verses. The touching little hymn, "Prodigal Son, Come Home," which was given by mistake as a finale, was followed by the season of silent prayer, with which the meeting closed.

Mr. Moody is evidently getting nervous about the faintness of the Tabernacle music. He is

full of song himself, but cannot use any of it to advantage for want of the right kind of a voice and ear: and because he wants to sing and cannot, he is all the more urgent that everybody in the congregation should sing that can. "We don't want any spectators," he said last night. "Let everybody sing, and if you have no voice for singing, just say the words: that is better than silence." In an audience of 7,000 people there is a mighty power of song; and, under the influence of the highest possible feeling, and with the most effective hymns at hand, "for the small sum of five cents," and the music, too, "for the small sum of 55 cents." Every Tabernacle audience ought to furnish a chorus of at least 3,000 people; and such a chorus, led by an enthusiastic and well-trained choir of 300, held well in hand by an energetic and capable leader, ought to give us a style of sacred singing that would of itself fill the great building every night. There are ten musical talents there, but six or seven of them are hidden away under overcoats and shawls. Shall we not bring them out?

The opening prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Peke, of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church.

THE SERMON.

My text is on fire to night [referring to the gaalight letters above the platform, "God is Love"], and I wish it might be burned into all your hearts. There is no text that the devil has tried so hard to biot out of men's minds as this.

We used to have that text in letters of light over in the North Side church, and one night a poor wanderer caught a glimpse of it through the door, which was slightly ajar. "God is Love," I don't believe that," he exclaimed. "I don't believe that the devil has tried so hard to biot out of men's minds as this.

We used to have that text in letters of light over in the North Side church, and one night a poor wanderer caught a glimpse of it through the door, which was slightly ajar. "God is Love," I don't believe that the text in letters of light over in the North Side church, and one night a poor wanderer caught a glimpse of one another. I for a few blocks, with the text ringing in his ears, till at las and ear: and because he wants to sing and can-not, he is all the more urgent that everybody in

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I have used "Ratler's Rat Exterminator" for the past year, and it has kept our premises comparatively free from rate and vermin and without any stench from the dead, and I cheerfully recommend it as superior to any thing we have ever used.

H. G. PULLING, the Commercial Hotel. FIREMEN'S OF DAYTON. The old Firemen's Insurance Company of Dayton, O., organized in 1831, and now having cash assets of nearly one-half million dollars, has been added to Treadway & Co.'s Insurance Agency, which now represents capital and assets of over \$6,000,000. HAYES.

Ohio Has Her Day at the Centennial Exposition.

Our Next President Meets with a Most Enthusiastic Reception

His Speeches at the Exposition and Union-League Club House.

PHILADRIPHIA, Oct. 26.—Ohioday at the Centennial grounds was celebrated by several thousand citizens of the Buckeye State, and the number of visitors was increased by delegations representing the Mercantile Associations of New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other cities. The great attraction of the day was the presence and reception of Gov. R./B. Hayes. Thousands of warm hearts welcomed him, and everywhere he was greeted with cheers and overwhelmed with attentions. Accompanied by his staff and other prominent citizens of Ohio, and escorted by Director-General Goshorn, Gen. Hawley, and John Welsh, Esq., Gov. Hayes proceeded to the Ohio State Building, followed by a long procession, while the bands played patriotic airs. Upon arriving at the State Building Gen. Hawley briefly introduced Gov. Hayes, and after their noisy manifestations of pleasure had subsided the next President addressed the multitude on the behalf of the State of Ohio. He expressed appreciation of the honor done his State by the ing at home since your mother died. Will you not stay one night with me?" 'No," said the boy, "I will not." Then the father threw himself down in the open door and said: "My son, you are stronger than I, but you shall not go out to night, unless you go over my poor old body." And that wicked son leaped over his father's body, and rushed away to his old companions in sin. Just so it is with a great many sinners, who rush to destruction in spite of all the tokens of the love and mercy of God.

In Issaih xxxvili., '17, the prophet cries out: "Thou hast cast all my sins behind my back." I like that word all. If all my sins were cast behind my back, the Devil might find them and bring them up to rain me, but when they are cast behind his back nobody can ever find them again. 'There are four expressions used for putting away sins. One is "As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our transgression from us"; another is, that "He puts them away as a cloud"; another, "He casts them into the ese of forgetfulness"; and then this one, "He casts them behind his back." Do not try to put away your own sins. You cannot forgive yourself for robbing another man of a thousand dollars. You may have nothing against him, but he has something against pow. Come to God and ask him to put away your sins for the sake of the blood of His Son, and He will put them away so far that nobody shall ever be able to find them again.

In issiah lxiii., 9, we read, "In all their afficappreciation of the honor done his State by the presence of the representatives of foreign Governments, of the Centennial Commissioners from other States, and of citizens of States who had joined in the celebration of Ohio day.

When Gov. Hayes concluded his address the arthurism of the people again hunt forth in

enthusiasm of the people again burst forth in sounds of applause, while he withdrew to another part of the building and held a formal reception. A long procession was admitted as rapidly as possible, and everybody was received word or smile.

To-night Gov. Hayes was serenaded at the

Union League Club-House, and made a brief

response.

To the Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 26.—This is "Unio day" and "Merchants' day" at the Centennial, and the attendance is far more than usualnial, and the attendance is far more than usually great. Among the crowds present on the grounds are great numbers of Ohioans, and their interest in a suitable observance of the day, added to the general interest awakened by the presence on the ground of Gov. Hayes, gives an animation to the affair that has hardly been

an animation to the affair that has hardly been equaled except on Pennsylvania day.

Gov. Hayes and his family, accompanied by a party of friends, arrived in the city last evening, and were cordially received this morning at 11 o'clock. Gen. J. R. Hawley, the President, on behalf of the United States Centennial Commission, Director-General Goshorn, and President J. Welsh, of the Board of Finance, met and received his Excellency Gov. R. R. Hawas at the main entrance to the grounds. R. B. Hayes at the main entrance to the grounds, on Elm avenue. The Governor was attended by his staff, in full uniform, and a delegation of distinguished citizens of Ohio, and esecorted to the Ohio State Building by a detachment of the Centennial Police, and preceded by the First Brigade Band. As the Gubernatorial party entered the grounds the enthusiasm was imp The chimes rung out their welcome, and the great masses of people rushed eagerly to get a glance at our distinguished visitor. All along the line to the State Building it was a perfect various.

In response to many requests, Mr. Moody announced that next Monday night and every Monday night thereafter he would hold a meeting in Farwell Hall exclusively for young converts and inquirers.

The meeting at moon to-day is the weekly temperance meeting.

Mr. Moody will give his famons lecture on Daniel at the morning meeting next Sunday at 8 o'clock.

CHANGE OF TRAINS.

Persons living at Hyde Park and Grand Crossing and along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad will be interested in knowing that the 9 o'clock p. m. train will hereafter be held each evening at Van Buren street till 9:25 p. m. to accommodate persons attending the Moody and Sankey meetings.

Arrangements were made for a delegation of six car-loads of excursionists from Joliet to come in on Wednesday, Nov. 1. Tickets for 500 reserved seats have been issued, good for evening meeting. Three other large excursion parties are expected during the week, and arrangements for reserved seats at the Tabernacle meetings have been made.

The street-car lines have arranged to have an one-content of the Duliding it was a perfect ovation.

At the door of the building:

At the door of the building the Gover nor was received by Gen. McCook and others of the Ohio Centennial Board, and a few moments later was presented to the people from a little porch on the east of the building.

After an enthusatic greeting. President Hawley, on behalf of the Centennial suthorities, formally welcomed the Governor and all the other visitors from Ohio, alluding to their bother visitors from Ohio, alluding the was a perfect was presented to the people from a little orther vas presented to the people from a little orther visitors from Ohio alluding the was a perfect was presented to the people from a little orther vas presented to the people from a little o

Gov. Hayes was then introduced, and when the cheering which greeted his appearance had subsided, spoke as follows:

Gov. Hayes' Address.

On behalf of the people of Ohio, I desire to make this grateful scknowledgment to all of the Centennial authorities for the reception and cordial welcome given to us. I desire, also, on behalf of the State of Ohio, to express an appreciation of the honor done to us by the presence of the Centennial Commissioners from foreign countries, who are here with us in their respective representative capacities; to the representatives of the Executive Department of our National Government, in charge of the Government exhibit; and to the Centennial Commissioners of our sister States who have honored us with their welcome presence; also to the people, one and all, citizens of other States and of other lands than our own, who are here to join with us in this commemoration. The citizens of Ohio have been deeply interested in this celebration, and are greatly gratified by its success. If events are to be measured by their results, the work of the great founders of the National Government may well be commemorated by the people of all of the States, and by none more heartily than by the people of Ohio. When independence was declared Ohio had no existence. Over all that is now Ohio, stretched one vast, unbroken wilderness. What is Ohio now? A State with 3,000,000 inhabitants, a greater population than that possessed by the Colonies when they achieved their independence.

But it is not for me, it is not for us, fellow-citizens of Ohio, upon the invitation of the Board of Centennial Managers of our State, to complete the commemorative exercises on our part contemplated in the original invitation of the Rational Commission. It is enough for us to say that we are grateful that our lives have fallen into such pleasant places, and that we rejouce that our homes are in Ohio. It is enough for us to say that we are grateful that our lives have fallen into such pleasant places, and that we rejouce that close of the main meeting, and also for the latter will not have to wait at the corners for accommodation.

KALAMAZOO.

Special Correspondence of The Tribusz.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.: Oct. 25.—The revival work here, under the direction of Maj. Whittle and Prof. Bliss, has been managed with great skill and judgment, and is going forward most auspiciously. Maj. Whittle has taken the laboring oar thus far, and delivered all the discourses as yet; though several of the pastors have spoken briefly. Six of the local clergy stand by him faithfully, and are on the platform, with scarcely an exception, at all the meetings. Last evening the Revs. Moses Smith, of Jackson, Pearce, of Battle Creek, Williams, of Mattawan, and others, were present; and a number of persons in neighboring towns have expressed so strong a desire to attend these meetings that boarding-places are being secured for them. Locally, the interest is well sustained. Each of the meetings has been largely attended and generally througed, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, though not sufficiently so to call for an overflow meeting, for which arrangements have been made.

Monday evening Maj. Whittle presented with much plainness and force the topics. "Pulling Out of the Fire," and "An Abundant Entrance Administered." His address was mainly to Christians, and a second and briefer meeting of this class was held directly after, with excellent effect. Last evening, after another discourse on the idea of being "Ambassadors for Christ,"—addressed to the impenient as well as to professing Christians,—a similar meeting was held with much success, and a third immediately followed, the last being an inquirymeeting, the first of this kind, and attended by twenty to twenty five anxious souls.

Bible-readings and conference meetings are regularly attended each forencom at 10 o'clock, in the First Congregational Church. They are remarkably full, considering the hous and the busy employments of our people. This morning Maj. W. forcibly presented the subject of "Warfare aga

great enterprise. It is mainly their enterprise: upon them its great burden devolved, and to them belongs the lion's share of the glory of its great success.

This Centennial Exhibition is now drawing to a close. It will not be forgotten. It will pass into history. It will live in the minds of our countrymen, linked with recollections of the fathers whose work it has so fully commemorated. We hope that the influence of this celebration will be to extend and perpetuate the principles of our Revolutionary ancestors, and to give increased assurance to all mankind that the nation brought forth on this Continent a hundred years ago is destined, under Providence, long to remain the home of freedom and the refuge of the oppressed.

While making the tour of the buildings and grounds under the secort of Mr. Goshorn and several members of the Gubernatorial staff, Gov. Hayes arrived in the vicinity of the municipal building, at which the commercial exchanges ot other cities were being entertained at a lunch by their Philadelphia brethren. At the door of the building the Governor and his companions hesitated, and were on the point of withdrawing, when, upon solicitation of Mayor Stokely, the party were induced to enter. Gov. Hayes was presented to the company by E. Harper Jaffreys, of Philadelphia, and received with hearty applause. The Governor responded in acknowledgment of the conficient to himself is an individual, but to the office of Chief Executive of the great State of Ohio. Addressing Mayor Stokely, he added that the pleasure of meeting so many of the representative men of the business interests of the country was an unexpected one, and that, as he had been honored with an introduction, his only purpose was to pay his respects to the generous manner in which they had greeted the name of Ohio and the welcome they had extended to her Executive, and closed by saying that, whatever may be the result of the present ephemeral political strife, we would all remember that we were Americans.

The Governor's remarks were in is great hope.

The following circular has just been issued by the Grand River Conference:

CHDAR SPRINGS, Mich., Oct. 25, 1878—70 the Churches of Grand stiver Conference—DRAR BRETH-RENY. You have heard of a concerted movement centreing in Chicago for a general revival effort throughout the Northwest. There are other indications that a "time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord" is at hand. Let us study what the Lord would have us do. We would not advise any pastor or church to kry to fight in any other man's armor, or to sdoot another's lactice, yet we would suggest that it may be found useful for a standard the study what the Lord would have us do. We would not advise any pastor or church to kry to fight in any other man's armor, or to sdoot another's lactice, yet we would suggest that it may be found useful for a standard that the standard that the standard that it is not to the standard that the standard that the standard that the standard that the propie of any parish at their homes, invite them to Christ, and, when practicable, sing and pray with them, and at night gather them for worship, and for plain, carnest appears, we believe that a great blessing might be reasonably expected. A week or two of such special work, preceded and followed throughout the year by Bible meetings in the various neighborhoods of our parishes, might become an important means in the hands of God of a general and continuous revival in all of our churches. Wishing you grace, mercy, and peace, and the manifest presence of the Holy Spirit, we remain your brethren in Christ, S. E. Bussura, Moderator of Conference.

E. W. MILLER, Scribe. Works of ARI AI AUCTION.

We desire to call the especial attention of the public to the beautiful ornamental goods in marble and alabaster, French clocks and bronzes; the Four Seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter—in Carrars marble, life size, which we will offer at anction this morning at our salesrooms, corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street. William A. Butters & Co., auctioneers.

Gov. Hayes is expected to remain in the city till Saturday morming.

At THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

Gov. Hayes was given a reception at the

Verre, President of the League, and responded as follows:

I came here as the representative of Ohio to attend the Exhibition on what was called the "Ohio day," I rejoiced to see the harty manner in which Philadelphia has endeavored to give eclat to the event. I shall go back to Ohio to say to my people, that Philadelphia and Penmylvania united in the generous work, and with a spirit, and in a manner that does the heart of a Buckeye good.

\*\*NERCHANTS\*\* DAY.\*\*

The International Convention of Merchants

Buckeye good.

MERCHANTS' DAY.

The International Convention of Merchants at the Pennsylvania State Building, on the Centennial grounds, is rather a social than a strictly business-like event. The Philadelphia merchants left the Commercial Exchange at 9 o'clock and proceeded to Front and Market streets, by special cars, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Centennial depot, to meet the New York and other visitors. The entire party then marched to the building through the gate, where an address of welcome was delivered by Mr. George W. Kears, of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange. The party then proceeded to the Municipal Building, where a cold lunch was served for the visitors, and the local merchants dispersed.

In addition to the Commercial Exchange Board of Brokers, the Drug Exchange, the Grocers' Exchange, and the Maritime Exchange, of this city, the Commercial Exchange, and the Board of Brokers of New York City, and delegations from Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Toledo, Milwaukee, and other cities were in attendance.

## THE INDIANS.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY. CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The following telegram to-day:

to-day:

STANOING ROCK, Oct. 25, 1876.—To Lieut.—Gen.
P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.: Col. Sturgis left Lincoln on the 20th, and Maj. Reno on the 21st.
Each arrived here on the afternoon of the 22a.
Sturgis immediately commenced dismounting and disarming Indians at Two Bears' Camp on the left bank, and Lieut.—Col. Carlin with his own and Reno's' force dismounted and disarmed them at both the camps at this side. Owing partially to the fact that before I arrived at Lincoln the news was sent to the Indians here, it is said by Mrs. Galpin, that we were coming, and our purpose was stated, but principally, I believe, that some time since, owing to the fatinre of grass here, the animals were sent to distant grazing places many miles away, comparatively only a few horses were found. I, therefore, the next afternoon, called the Chiefs together and demanded the surrender of their horses and arms, telling them that unless they complied, their rations would be stopped, and also telling them, that whatever might be realized from the sale of the property talen would be invested in stock for them. They have quietly submitted, and have sent out to bring in their animals. Some have already arrived, and we now have in our possession about 700. More are arriving rapidly, and I expect to double this number. I have kept the whole force here till now for the effect its presence produces. I shall wart Sturgis to morrow morning for Cheyenne, leaving

STANDING ROCK. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 26.—The Pioner-Press has a special from Bismarck which says Gen. Terry was still at Standing Rock last evening. He had succeeded in disarming and gathering in the ponies of all the Indians at the Agency. It is believed that the Indians have hid most of their arms, as they had a day's warning, an only about 200 stands have been found, including shot-guns and revolvers. A large number of ponies will yet be brought in. About 600 have

ponies will yet be brought in. About 600 have already been surrendered. The Indians seem to take kindly to the move, as they come to understand it, but some were at first disposed to resist. Gen. Terry informed them the property would be sold and the proceeds invested in eattle and such things as would be useful for them. None outside of Gen. Terry and those immediately connected with him have any idea as to where he will go next, whether to Cheyenne or to strike the hostiles.

THE COMMISSION.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

Shown Cirry, Ia., Oct. 26.—The Sionn Indian
Commission passed through the Tankton

Co., 75 and 77 Randolph st., Chicago. Commission passed through the rankton Agency on the way down the river this noon, and will probably arrive at Yankton to-night and here to-morrow noon. They have visited all the Sioux Agencies above here, and in no case have the Indians hesitated to sign a treaty than the Hills. case have the Indians besitated to sign a treaty relinquishing their rights in the Black Hills country. But they generally objected to the project removing them to the Indian Territory, and, to insure the success of the main objects of the treaty, that section was stricken out. This will be good news to the miners, as they can now look to the Government to protect them from Indian raids.

GRASSHOPPERS.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—The Convention of Governors concluded its session to-day. A committee of three was appointed to collect and issue a pamphlet discussing all the more practi-cal means based on experience in the destruc-tion of grasshoppers. The following resolutions

were passed:

1. That it will be wise and politic for the Legislatures of the States and Territories most deeply interested to enact a law offering a bounty per bushel for the collection and destruction of eggs and unfiedged insects.

2. That the several Legislatures authorize local taxation for the purpose of systematized efforts in the way of ditching, burning, etc.; we also suggest the repeal of the game laws, or a modification of them to prevent the destruction of birds which feed on insects; the prevention of prairie-fires until a suitable time for the destruction of young grasshoppers by firing the grass, and the encouragement of tree-culture for promoting moisture and harboring birds.

3. We recommend that, as far as possible, a survey be made of each State during the coming winter to ascertain those portions of each county in which eggs are most thickly laid; further, that we deem it the duty of the National Government to make some effort to destroy or counteract the great pest, and thus prevent its injuries. We recommend the attachment of a special Commissioner to one of the Government surveys sent annually to the West, and that \$25,000 be appropriated for the purpose of paying the expenses of the commission.

The President of the Convention was re-

the commission.

The President of the Convention was re-

quested to draw up and present to the President of the United States a letter setting forth dent of the United States a letter setting forth the urgent necessity of action by the General Government in behalf of the sections ravaged. The Governors of Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota, and Idaho were requested to transmit to their respective delegations a record of the proceedings of the Convention and request them to urge on Congress speedy action in this matter. It is ascertained that the grasshoppers have not done the amount of damage imagined, and that they can be encountered and exterminated with much less labor and difficulty than heretofore supposed by united and concentrated efforts at the proper times. No fears need be entertained of serious results the coming spring.

COAL SALE. NEW YORK, Oct., 26.—One hundred the Naw York, Oct.. 26.—One hundred thousand tons of Lackswanna coal were sold at auction to-day, by order of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. The bidding was lively, but the prices show a decline compared with last month. The following are the prices obtained: 5,000 tons of steamer, started at \$3.10, and fell to \$3.07%, at which price the remainder was bought; 2,000 tons of grate commenced at \$3.10, fell to \$3.07%, then to \$3.05, and closed at \$3.02%; 25,000 tons of egg sold at \$3; 50,000 tons of store opened at \$4.10, fell to \$4.07%, \$4.05, \$4.02%, and \$4.

LINDSAY—MILNER—At Wankegan, Ill., by the Rev. W. D. Atchinson, assisted by the Rev. A. Edwards, D. D., David J. Lindsay, of Chicago, and Victoria A. Milner.

SCOTT—MURLBUT—In this city. Oct. 26, by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, J. E. G. Scott, of the firm of Scott, Cutter & Crossette, and Mary Barclay Huribut. No cards. DEATES.

HEATON—Oct. 26, Dr. Orange B. Heston, age 74 years, of paralysis.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 236 Asland avenue, at 3 o'clock Friday, Oct. 27.

137 Springfield and Virden, Ill., papers pleaseopy. copy.

WRIGHT—The funeral of Walter Wright will take place this morning, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 15 Walton place, opposite Unity Church. WARNER—Sarah S. Warner, wife of Lawson S.

GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING. GRAND ERPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.
The South Side Swedish Republican Club, comprising the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards, will hold a grand mass-meeting at Meisner's Hall on Twenty-second street, between Wabsah arennand State street, this evening. Speeches will be made in Swedish and English by Charles J. Sundell, Esq., William Aidrich, Esq., John H. Clough, Esq., L. L. Mills, Esq., C. F. Peterson, Esq., p. L. Hawkinson, Esq., Maj. Woods, P. A. Sundellus, Esq., C. G. Linderborg, Esq., and several others. A Swedish campaign son, written especially for the occasion, will be sung by one of our most talented Swedish singing societies.

There will be a meeting of the Department Size this (Friday) evening, Oct. 27, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7:30 p. m. Every member is requested to be present, as matters of impurtance will be discussed. The Staff of the Pirst, Scend, and Third Divisions are invited to be present. Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-Ge

OAKLAND.

All veterans are cordially invited to meet win the members of the Chicago Veteran Club Saturday evening at the Pacific Hotel, for the purpose of eccorting Senator J. G. Blaine from the hotel to the Exposition Building. We meet at 7 o'clockp. m. sharp. Come all. L. P. Jacons, Captain.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Seventh Ward will meet this quality at the southeast corner of West Fourteenth and Union streets. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will combefore the meeting. Good speakers will be in attendance to discuss the questions of the day. E. A. STORRS.

Emery A. Storrs will address his fellow-citings.

Republican headquarters, corner of Clark and ake streets, at 7:30 p. m. this evening.

STAFF OFFICERS. There will be a meeting of the Staff Office the Second Division Hayes and Wheeler I Men this evening, 5 p. m. sharp, at their quarters, corner of Halsted and Wash streets. By order C. R. Marson, Brigadler

CONFECTIONERY.

Will cure any pain that can be reached by outward application. Positive proof of its having cured parties of Rheumatism and Neural-gia is in the hands of our agents. For Headache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, and Cuts, it affords instant relief. It is clean and easily applied.

AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE, Parler and Chamber Suits,
Body Brussels Carpets, French Plate Mirro
Square-Grand 7 1-3 Octave Piano, Gas
Chandeliers, &c., &c.,

AT THE RESI WM. A. BUTTERS, No. 387 West Adams-st., Friday Morning, Oct. 27, at 10 o'clk. The whole can be seen on Thursday, 26th.

CLOSING SALE OF ITALIAN STATUARY, Alabaster Ornamental Goods,

French Clocks and Bronzes.

Direct from Mesers. Giovanono & Co., of Florence, Italy, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION. PRIDAY, MORNING and APTERNOON, Oct. 27, At 10 o'clock and 2:30, at WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'s Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabush-av. Carrara Marble Statuary

THE FOUR SEASONS. (LIFE SIZE), AT AUCTION, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, northeast corner of Wahash-sr. and Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 OFFICE, STORE, AND COOK STOVES AT AUCTION, SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale.

FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
PIANOS, ETC.
OFFICE, PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Saturday, Oct. 28, at 9:20 of clock a. m., at their microoms, 118 and 120 Wabsah-av. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., OUR REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SAIL. Friday, Oct. 27, at 9:30 a. m.

NEW PARLOR SUITS. Chamber Sets. A full line CARPETS, STOVES, of all kinds; General Household Goods. An Invoice Chromos, Engravings. Teas, Cigars, General Merchandise.

150 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,

Plated Ware, etc., etc., etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, Oct. 28, at 9:30 b'clock, 12 crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots; 6 casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware; a large stock of imported Vases, Parian-Marble Goods, Tollet Sets, Bottles; new and second-hand Farmiture, Bedsteads, Ice-Chest, Feather-Beds and Fillows, Hair-Mattresses, Bureaus, Parior Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Lounges, Parlor Deska, Mirrors, Easy Chairs, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Wire Springs, Dressing-Cases, Office-Desks, Showcases, Carpets, Oilcloths, Stoves.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS,
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House Furnishing Goods of all kinda.
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